The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II. No. 399. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED......£2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED......1 6 0 } DUBLIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

CHIEF SECRETARY DUBLIN CASTLE

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce that, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, he has made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, supported by

Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot, Mdlle. Orryl, Mdlle. Sedlazek, Mdlle. Rita, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America),

Signor Mario, Signor Anjelo Luise, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Chierici, Signor Forsi, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profondo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c. &c.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi. Leader—Mr. Levy.

To Commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

The repertoire will include "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Trovatore," "Norma," "Marta," "Il Don Giovanni," "Macbeth," and Glucks celebrated "Orfeo and Euridice," which has caused so much sensation in London and Paris during the past season.

Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. Positively the last appearance of Mr. CHARLES YOUNG. Every Evening the Renowned Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Family.

On THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, AUG. 11, The performances will commence with an entirely new Drama, entitled THE WIDOW'S WEDDING, OR THE GIPSY OF ASHBURTON DELL.

Squire Jacob - Mr. Charles Young.
Angus Erle - Mr. George Vincent.
Lady Grace Erle - Miss Annie Parker.

To be followed by the laughable Farce of A KISS IN THE DARK.

Mr. Selim Pettibone - Mr. Charles Young.

After which, A GROTESQUE GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT, by the Deulin Family.

To be followed by the Original Burlesque, entitled THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS; OR THE PRINCE, THE PIRATE, AND THE PEARL.

Mirza - Mr. Charles Young.
Selim - Miss A. Parker.

To conclude with the New Ballet D'Action, arranged by Herr Nicolo Deulin, entitled THE VAMPIRE FIEND.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal. 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS. GRAND DAY FETE, MONDAY, AUGUST 13th, 1860, on which occasion, by kind permission of Colonel Mylius, the Boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School will attend, with their Juvenile Brass Band and Drums, consisting of 80 performers.

IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.

Foot Races, open to novices only; Athletic Sports of the Rocky Mountain Wonders.

Prizes—Silver Watch, value £5, and other prizes. Distance, 120 yards. Entries to be made on or before Monday noon, at Mr. Woodroffe's, Cambridge Arms, Island-bridge; and Mr. Mallett's, Fox Hotel, Wicklow-street. Entrance fee, 1s.; Acceptance fee, 2s.

Mr. F. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic; Marionettes, &c., &c., &c.

Gates open at 2 o'clock. Admission, One Shilling.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS. Sole Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY. Managing Director—Mr. Robt. Fraser.

On THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, August 11th, and during the Week, the Amusements will commence at half-past six o'clock, with a Grand Promenade, at which the Brass Band of the Establishment will attend, followed by

The performance of the Amusing Little Marionettes, unprecedented success of the astounding Gymnastic feats of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS, Mr. JAMESON & FAMILY.

In the Concert Hall, at 8 o'clock, Mr. F. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic, will present selections from his popular Musical Entertainment "Begone, Dull Care." Mdlle. Martinez, in her graceful Dances, and Mr. Jameson and family in their chaste and elegant Drawing-room Entertainment, concluding each evening with a splendid display of Fireworks, under the direction of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.

Admission to the Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra.

Gates Open at half-past Six o'clock.

KINGSTOWN.—MR. J. LEVETT, Manager of the Champion Competitions at the Rotundo, intends giving PRIZES for a GREAT COMPETITION of ATHLETIC GAMES, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, AUGUST 15, 1860, in a large Meadow, adjoining [illegible]-road, to be competed for by Gentlemen only, consisting of 150 yards and 440 yards; Half-mile and Mile Flat Races, 600 yards. Hurdle Races, High Leaping, Pole Leaping, and Vaulting, with similar Competitions for Lads under sixteen years of age, also a hundred yards for Lads under twelve years. Mr. Levett has also engaged Signor Devalli to make his Terrific Ascent of an Hundred Feet on the Electric Wire. The whole to conclude with a Brilliant Display of Fireworks. Entrance to compete for any Game—Men, 2s; Boys, 1s., and can be made to Mr. Levett, College Hotel, College-street, Dublin, by letter or otherwise. Mr. L. will also attend on the ground on Tuesday next, from 4 till 8 o'clock in the evening, to take entries. Colours to be named at time of entry. The Games will commence at 3 o'clock precisely.—Admission, 1s; after 7 o'clock, 6d; children half-price.

ROTUNDO.—The Gentlemen of the Champion Competition Committee intend giving Mr. John Levett, the Manager of these Games, a Grand Complimentary Benefit, on MONDAY, August 27, 1860, on which occasion the following competitions will take place:—Flat Races, 100 yards, 440 yards, Half-mile, and 1 miles. Hurdle Races, 300 yards and 600 yards. Vaulting with the Hands and Pole, High Leap, Standing Leap, and Running Jump, all for men, 300 yards, and Half-mile Flat Races, 400 yards, Hurdle Race, Pole Leaping, High Leaping, and Vaulting for Lads under 19, and 200 yards Race for Lads under 12 years of age. Silver Medals will be given for each competition. Gentlemen only eligible to compete. Entrance to compete—Gentlemen, 2s; Lads, 1s each game, and must be made to Mr. J. Levett, College Hotel, College-street on or before Aug 24th. Colours to be named at same time.

ROTUNDO.—Great Five Mile Foot Race for a magnificent Challenge Belt and a splendid Silver Cup, on MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1860. Officers of the Army and Navy, Members of the different Universities, or Gentlemen thoroughly approved of by the Committee, will be alone eligible to compete. Further particulars will shortly be advertised, or can be obtained on application to Mr. John Levett, College Hotel, College-street, who will give advice on training to all competitors gratuitously.

TO THE CIVIC ELECTORS OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE WARD.

GENTLEMEN,—In consequence of your having this day elected me to the office of Town Councillor, to represent your important Ward in the municipal Corporation of our city, I deem it my duty not alone to return you grateful thanks for the honour you conferred upon me, but also to assure you that I shall endeavour to prove myself worthy of the confidence you have placed in me, by a conscientious fulfilment of my duties, unbiassed by sectarian or political prejudices, or self-interested considerations.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen your most obedient and grateful servant,

HORATIO T. JUDE.

Grafton-street, Dublin, 10th Aug., 1860.

HALF A GUINEA.—NOTICE.—HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS HAVE NOW COMMENCED.

NEWS-ROOM CIRCULATING LIBRARY and CHESS CLUB, open daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.

The LIBRARY offers to its Members 12,000 volumes, including a large proportion of old and valuable works, not supplied by ordinary Circulating Libraries.

Additions are made daily of every new work of merit.

Subscribers are admitted on the recommendation of a Member, subject to the approval of the Committee.

TERMS—ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED—Memorials of Thomas Hood—A Summer Ramble in the Himalaya—Krapf's Travels in Eastern Africa—Macaulay's Miscellaneous Writings—Delepierre's Flemish Literature—Faraday's Lectures on Science—Kohl's Travels Round Lake Superior—The Queens of Society—Lewes' Physiology of Common Life. All the New Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.

(By order) C. T. CREGAN, Librarian and Secretary.

Dublin Library and News Room, D'Olier-street, August 1st, 1860.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Reise—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s. Medicine included.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.

An Appeal is made to the humane public on behalf of the sufferers from this lamentable accident.

The facts are already known to the Public, showing how, almost in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they recover) of supporting themselves or their families for perhaps months to come.

Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane.

Mr. A. Wilson, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 2, Lower Baggot-street; and Mr. Thomas Waters, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive, and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this charitable object, until a Committee is formed for the purpose.

Per Miss Margaret Duffy:—Mrs M'Dermott, 21, Herbert-place, £1; Mrs Findlater, Anna Villa, £1; —— Jager, Esq, 5, Upper Pembroke-street, £1; W Mackie, Esq, 56, Wellington-road, £1; Anonymous, 10s; Mrs W Brophy, Fitzwilliam-square, 10s; Dr Blythe, 5s; Dr Baxter, 5s; Dr Fitzpatrick, 5s; a Lady, Kildare-street, 5s; Miss Eustace, 5s; Mrs Miley, 5s; W H, 5s; K C, 5s; Mr Flanagan, 5s; Mr Rooney, 2s 6d; Mr A Barry, 2s 6d; Mrs A, 2s 6d; a Widow, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; Mr Galway, 2s 6d; Mr E Galway, 2s 6d; Mr J C Furlong, 2s 6d; Mr Robinson, 2s 6d; a Lady, 2s 6d; Mr Kane, 2s 6d; Mrs Johnston, 2s 6d; Small Sums, £1 1s 6d.

Per Mr Anthony Wilson—A Pedestrian, Dublin postmark, £1; S H S, 1s; Alexander Findlater and Co, £1; Maurice H Collis, Esq, M.D, 25, Lower Baggot-street, 5s; C A L, 2s 6d; Rev William Roberts, 10s; James Chambers, Esq, 2s 6d; James Carmichael, Esq, 27, Ely-place, 10s; Archibald Goddard, Esq, 17, North Great George's-street, £1; Miss Goddard, 10s; a Knight of Malta, 10s; Mrs Torrens, Waterloo-road, 10s; Miss Nicholson, 10s.

Amount received to 6th of August, £149 10s 4d: Contributions since received:—

Per Mr Martin—Captain O'Keeffe, 10s; B Grattan Guinness, Esq M D, 10s; Mr Weir, £1; Colonel King, 10s.

Per Mr T H Carroll—Thomas Franks, 21, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, £1; Rev R T Smith, 10s; for Sufferers from Accident, per post, £1; Mr De Lisle, per Mr [illegible], 2s 6d; Mr C Nicholson, per ditto, 2s 6d; Mr Aldrit, per ditto, 2s 6d.

Per Mr Thomas Waters—Edward Blackburn, Esq, 10s; the Misses Courtney, £2; F G Bellett, 2, Upper Pembroke-street, 7s 6d; Mrs Smith, 43, Eccles-street, 5s; Laura, 10s; Dr Lipsitt, [illegible], Wellington-road, 10s.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME 37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.

President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.

Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.

Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.

Since the year 1838 the Home has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.

The Committee is confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanly can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and demoralisation are twin brothers.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Quaile, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.

Collector—Mr. WM. BURROWES, 4, Lennox-place, Portobello.

ST. ANNE'S PARISH. It is intended that this PARISH CHURCH shall be RE-OPENED on SUNDAY next, 12th inst., at Noon Service, 12 o'clock. A collection will be made on account of the Church alterations and repairs.

H. H. DICKINSON, Vicar.
WM. D. LaTOUCHE, ROBERT SEXTON, Churchwardens.

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES. TO-MORROW (Sunday) 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. J. JAMES BLACK. Subject—"[illegible]." MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise, by different Clergymen. WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon, by the Rev. Mr. HANSON. Subject—"God's Message to the Dead." Admission Free to the Clergy and People of all Religious Denominations. Hymn Books at the door.

THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.

"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I (Jesus) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

Sermons.

PROTESTANT DISSENTING CONGREGATION, EUSTACE-STREET. The Rev. J. K. MONTGOMERY, of Chester, will preach in this Meeting-house, on TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) Divine Service commencing at 12 o'clock. No collection. THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.

DALKEY CHURCH. The ANNUAL SERMON in Aid of the Funds of this Church will be Preached therein (D.V.) on TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), 12th AUGUST, 1860, by the Rev. HENRY D. [illegible], Rector of Templemore, Diocese of Cashel. Divine Service will commence at 12 o'clock. Donations will be thankfully received by any of the following Trustees:—Rev George Sidney Smith, DD; Rev C M Fleury, DD; Rev J W Hackett, A M; Charles Leslie, Robert Warren, W Hutchinson, [illegible], and Thomas C Scott, Esqrs; also by the Churchwardens—Thomas Wright and Henry Smith, Esqrs; or by the Minister of the Church.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION. On TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 12th AUGUST, 1860, TWO SERMONS will be preached (God willing), By the Rev. RICHARD WHITTINGTON, M.A., Of Trinity College, Cambridge; one of the Masters of Merchant Taylors' School; Sunday Evening Lecturer at St. Peter's Cornhill, London, &c.

At Noon Service, in TRINITY CHURCH, Lower Gardiner's-street, and at Evening Service ([illegible]) in the MOLYNEUX ASYLUM, and Collections made in aid of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation, supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

For allowing Permanent Pensions, not exceeding £30 per annum, to the Widows and Unmarried Daughters of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, and for affording temporary assistance to necessitous Clergymen and their Families.

Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Kildare; the Chaplains of the Molyneux Asylum; by J. Whittington, Esq; or by Cadwallader Wolseley, Hon. Secretary for Ireland.

THE ANNUAL SERMONS Will be Preached (D.V.) in the SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, YORK-STREET, KINGSTOWN, on SABBATH, 12th AUGUST, 1860, By the Rev. SAMUEL J. HANSON, When Special Collections will be made on behalf of the Funds of the Congregation.

Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by Patrick Reid, Esq., Royal Bank; Charles Hope, Esq., Merrion-avenue, Blackrock; Frederick C. Ferguson, Esq., De Vesci-terrace, Thomas Wilson, Esq., Tivoli-terrace, Kingstown; Gilbert Cockburn, Esq., Great Brunswick-street, Dublin; Alexander Findlater, Esq., the Slopes, Monkstown; or by the Minister, the Rev. Samuel J. Hanson, 7, Longford-place, Monkstown.

Divine Service at Twelve o'clock Noon, and Seven o'clock Evening.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS, 45, MOLESWORTH-STREET. Patron—The Earl of Roden.

On SUNDAY next, 12th AUGUST, 1860, a SERMON will be preached (D.V.) in the NORTH STRAND CHURCH, and a Collection made in aid of the funds of the above Association.

Divine Service to commence at 12 o'clock.

The objects of the Association are to better the condition of the Protestant Poor of this city, through the combined exertions of temporal and religious agencies; to prevent them in temporary distress from sinking into poverty; to preserve them in poverty from absolute pauperism; and to rescue the young from the contamination of the workhouse.

Twenty-three years experience has proved that the constitution, machinery, and working of this Association has been found competent to the safe and effectual relief of any case where the power to labour or pursue remunerative occupation is not done away by age or infirmity.

Benefactions of those who cannot attend the Sermon will be thankfully received by the Rev. RICHARD [illegible], and Rev. GEORGE B. WHEELER; by

Messrs. La Touche, & Co., Treasurers, Castle-street.
Rev. CHARLES M. FLEURY, D.D., Upper Leeson-street, } Honorary
Rev. THOMAS MILLS, A.M., Blackrock, } Secretaries.

By any member of the Committee, and at the Association House, Molesworth-street.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. EXCURSION TRAIN TO GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, ROSCOMMON, MULLINGAR, &c. A Special Excursion Train will be despatched from the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at Half-past Nine o'clock, Morning, On MONDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1860, calling as follows:

Maynooth, about	10-15 Morning	Athlone, about	1-40 Afternoon.
Enfield "	10-45 "	Ballinasloe "	2-25 "
Mullingar "	12-0 Noon.	Athenry "	3-40 "
Moate "	1-0 Afternoon		

And arriving in Galway about Half-past Four o'clock, Longford about Two o'clock, Cavan about 2-45, and Roscommon about 3-10 Afternoon.

FARES:

	1st Class s. d.	2nd Class s. d.	3rd Class s. d.
From Dublin			
To Mullingar, and Back	8 0	6 0	3 6
" Moate, " Athlone, " Longford, " Cavan, " Ballywillan, do	10 0	8 0	5 0
" Roscommon, do	12 6	10 6	6 0
" Ballinasloe, do	12 6	10 6	6 0
" Athenry, " Galway, do	15 6	12 6	7 6
From Maynooth or Enfield To Galway, and Back	14 6	11 6	6 6
From Longford, Cavan, or Ballywillan To Galway, and Back	14 0	10 0	6 0
From Mullingar To Galway, and Back	10 0	[illegible]	5 0
From Roscommon To Galway and Back	9 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
From Athlone or Moate To Galway and Back	7 6	6 0	4 0
From Ballinasloe To Galway and Back	5 6	4 0	3 0

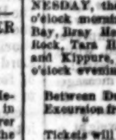
The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to class) on any day up to and including Monday, 27th August, 1860.

First-class passengers will be allowed 60lbs., and second and third-class passengers 40lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.

The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of passengers at the above fares.

N.B.—Tickets not transferable.

Broadstone, Dublin, 25th July, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.



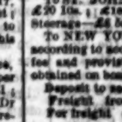
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM-PACKET COMPANY. The Steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard sail to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice. Herald, Monday, 13th August, at 5 o'clock Afternoon; Havelock, Wednesday, 15th, at 5 o'clock Afternoon.

STEAM EXCURSIONS. The Steamship Mars is intended (weather permitting) to sail from her berth, near the Royal Canal Bridge, North Wall, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of August, 1860, punctually at half-past ten o'clock morning, for Kingstown, thence by Dalkey Sound, Killiney Bay, Bray Head and Wicklow Head, affording a view of Arklow Rock, Tara Hill, and the lofty heights of Douce, Thomagee, Talbot, and Kippure, and back to Kingstown, leaving Kingstown at Six o'clock evening, for Dublin.

FARES.	s.	d.
Between Dublin and Kingstown	0	6
Excursion from Dublin and back	3	6
Kingstown and back	3	0

Tickets will be issued at Carolin and Egan's Office, 30, Eden-quay; also on board, and at the Office, 45, North Wall.

STEAM FROM GALWAY. THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) Will despatch their New and Powerful Paddle Steamships CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT, For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F., From Galway:

Connaught, for New York .. .. 21st Aug.
Leinster, for New York and Boston .. 4th Sept.
Prince Albert, for New York .. .. 18th "

THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:—

To ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, or BOSTON—First-class, £20 10s.; £18 10s., and £15 10s.; according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.

To NEW YORK—First-class, £27 10s., £20 10s., and £18 10s.; according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s., including stewards' fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2. Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent. For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS EATLIN & CO., 3, Eden-quay, Dublin.

Education.

MONS. GUIDA, LL.D., Professor of Languages, and late Lecturer on Civil Law of Code Napoleon, will open a series of Lectures on Moral Philosophy, to which are invited all the gentlemen who like strictly Philosophical Study. Admission free. Address, 11, Great Brunswick-street.

ACADEMY, 32, North Great George's-street.—Mr. Sullivan's Day and Evening Classes merit particular attention of Parents who desire to have their sons soundly prepared for Counting-houses, Banks, Custom-house, Apothecaries'-hall, Colleges &c; they are superintended by Mr. Sullivan, and a well-qualified English Assistant. The utmost regularity is maintained, so that pupils will find advantages nearly equal to those of private tuition. Boarders received by the month. Evening Class at 7 o'clock.

DUNDALK ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL. On FRIDAY, 27th JULY, the Prizes were awarded as follows:—Major the Hon. A. JOCELYN, in the chair.

Lord Roden's Medal .... W. M'Math.
Order of Merit Prize .... R. Forde.
Scripture History and Evidences .... J. Edmondson.
Classics .... A. Shrapnel.
French .... C. Robson.
English History, and Political Science .... A. Shrapnel.
Drawing .... E. Shrapnel.
Mathematics .... A. Shrapnel.
Shorthand .... W. Dixon.
Commercial Prizes .... R. Harden.
Extra Prizes .... A. M'Math. R. Tipping. M. Patterson.

The School will be Re-opened on WEDNESDAY, September 12th. A statement of Terms, &c., may be had on application. NEWTON PRICE, Head Master.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD. PRINCIPALS: REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.; FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.

Classical Master—JAMES CURRAN, A.B., Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., and late Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, Jena University.
Writing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.

Pupils are prepared for the University, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, &c.

The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

Business was resumed on the 6th of August.

INSTITUTION FRANÇAISE PROTESTANTE DE DEMOISELLES, dirigée par Mme. DE GRENIER MORRISON, [illegible], HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN. Masters of eminence in attendance for all branches of education, under the superintendence of the Principal, who is a Parisian. References to Clergymen and Parents of the pupils now in the Establishment.

THE DUTIES OF MRS. J. TYTHE BOUNSALL'S Morning Classes for the Daughters of Gentlemen will be resumed on MONDAY, AUGUST the 13th. Visitors to Kingstown are permitted to join the classes for short periods. References are required, and are kindly permitted to the parents of former pupils in England, and to the Rev. J. D. Smith, Kingstown. Prospectuses may be obtained on application at 3, Bombay-terrace, Kingstown.

DUBLIN HIGH SCHOOL, M. HARE, LL.D., Principal. VACATION WILL TERMINATE (D.V.) on THURSDAY, AUGUST 16. Prospectuses and Testimonials at 7, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.

KINGSTOWN SCHOOL.—Business will be resumed (God willing) on the 15th of August next. At the July Entrance Examination into Trinity College, the number of candidates being 96, Mr. Samuel Allen, a pupil of the school, obtained first place.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. At the late Examinations Mr. E. M. Larminie, direct from the School, obtained Twenty-second Place.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE. At the Examination held last May for Addiscombe, Mr. Edmund Waller, direct from the School, obtained Seventh Place.

Kingstown, 23rd July, 1860.

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 111, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Conducted by Miss [illegible], with the aid of efficient masters. REFERENCES:—Rev C M Fleury, D D, Upper Leeson-street. Rev John Finlayson, Lower Baggot-street. Rev Thomas Twigg, Addison-terrace, Donnybrook-road. Rev Thomas Kingston, Ashfield House, Harold's Cross. Robert Adams, Esq, M D, Stephen's-green. John Hatch Power, Esq, M D, Harcourt-street. Rev John B Darley, Rectory, Cootehill. Rev John A Wall, Portarlington. Rev Robert Hogg, LL D, The Vicarage, Randalstown. Also to several Ladies, and to the Parents of the Pupils. Business has been resumed.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS. WOOLWICH, ADDISCOMBE, SANDHURST. TRINITY COLLEGE CLASS. Mr. WILLIAM F. WALKER, Master of Arts in the University of Dublin, Classical Scholar and Mathematical Gold Medallist of Trinity College, Dublin; and Mr. ALBERT M. SELSS, Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Berlin, Bachelor of Arts of the University of Dublin, Classical Scholar and Classical Gold Medallist of Trinity College, Dublin, undertake jointly the preparation of Candidates for all the Military Colleges, and for direct Commissions in her Majesty's and the Indian Service.

Messrs. Walker and Selss have been induced to come forward, partly in consequence of the changes introduced by the Military Council of Education, which give to Classics and English an importance suitable to the place they ought to occupy in the education of a gentleman, and second only to that of Mathematics in the Examination for Woolwich and Addiscombe; and partly by the fact that the present Military Class of Trinity College will close this summer, and that a desire has been expressed by many of the Fellows of Trinity College, and others, that this Class should be worthily continued by Teachers of proved skill and position.

Classes will commence on the 1st of August next. For terms apply to Mr. A. M. Selss, 8, Trinity College.

References:—Rev. J. A. Galbraith and Rev. Samuel Haughton, Fellows and Professors, Trinity College, Dublin; and the other Fellows of Trinity College.

DROGHEDA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, FOUNDED AND ENDOWED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ., A.D. 1669. Head Master—Rev. DR. [illegible]. Second Master—Rev. W. [illegible].

Scholarship, Fifth Place at Entrance, Prizes in French and German Entrance Composition, Prizes and Honours in Classics and Science, have been recently obtained in the Dublin University by Pupils of the School.

Private apartments can be had in the Head or Second Master's houses, which offer special advantages.

In connection with the Establishment there is a Preparatory School, in which Pupils under nine years of age are received and prepared for the advanced School.

There are no extra charges for French, German, or Laundry; and in other respects the charges of the School will be found moderate.

Business of the School will be resumed 13th August. Report of the Midsummer Examinations to be had at Kelly's, 8, Grafton-street and at Mr. Charles' Printing-office, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. At the recent Competitive Examination for Admission into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, commenced on the 30th ultimo, the following successful Candidates passed directly, and on first trial, from Mr. R. B. De Burgh's Military Establishment, Harcourt-street, Dublin:—

Mr G C Bayley .... 5th Place.
Mr T Fraser .... 9th "
Mr H M Hayes .... 13th "
Mr R G Scott .... 17th "
Mr F B Knox .... 26th "
Mr C W E Murphy .... 32nd "
Mr C F B Grey .... 39th "
Mr W H Rathborne .... 41st "

At the Examination held in January, 1860, the following Gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr. De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—

Mr J W J Galway.
Mr J L Morgan.
Mr R A Lively.
Mr C Greer.

Mr. Galway obtained [illegible] Marks, and the Tenth Place) First among the candidates from Ireland; and Mr Morgan 4,108 Marks, and the Fourteenth Place. The high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,640 and 2,110, respectively.

The 32nd Place was obtained by Mr J S Rothwell, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from September 1st, 1858, until November, 1859.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.

At the late Competitive Examination for admission into the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in MAY, 1860, the following gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—

Mr Lestock F Boileau, Twelfth Place.
Mr Thomas R Disney, Twenty-fifth Place.

The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr A H Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.

At the Examination held in January, 1860, Mr. H. Hardinge (the only candidate direct from Mr. De Burgh's) obtained the SECOND PLACE.

DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

Since the 1st of February, 1860, the following gentlemen passed directly from Mr. De Burgh's:—

	Marks
Mr A Clarke	3,324
Mr Yeo	2,805
Mr Meredyth	2,640
Mr Burton	3,140
Mr G Knox	2,715
Mr L Norman	2,390
Mr J Mansfield	
Mr F Hutchins	
Mr T Palmer	
Mr V Nugent	
Mr T Walker	

Mr. De Burgh's references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon Joseph Napier; Ven the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake C B; Colonel Knox, J P; Colonel Morgan, K.A., Swanses.

N.B.—Business was resumed on the 19th inst. No. 1, HARCOURT-STREET, Dublin.

July 26th, 1860.

SELECT EDUCATION. A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.

The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.

The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.

Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. Hodges & Smith's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

PORTORA ROYAL SCHOOL.—At the Sizarship Examination recently held in Trinity College, Dublin, the First Classical and Third Science Sizarships were obtained by Mr. Richard [illegible], and Mr. Thomas [illegible], both pupils of this School. At the last Scholarship Examination, the First Classical Scholarship was obtained by Mr. Thomas Beatty, in his Senior Freshman year; and the Third Classical Scholarship was obtained by Mr. Benjamin Purser, in his Junior Freshman year.

Mr. Thomas Beatty entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1858, obtaining Second Classical Sizarship; and in the November following he was placed first of all the candidates for Royal Scholarships.

Mr. Benjamin Purser entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining First Classical Sizarship; and in November last he was placed first of all the candidates for Royal Scholarships.

Mr. Thomas Norman entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining Fourth Classical Sizarship, and in last Hilary Term he headed the list of the Classical First Honor-men of the Junior Freshman Class; and in Trinity Term he was (with another) again similarly placed.

Mr. Robert Hutton and Mr. John Dockrell entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining Second and Third Science Sizarships; and in last Trinity Term they were placed First and Second on the list of First Honor-men in Science of the Senior Freshman Class.

Only four boys have obtained Science Sizarships in Trinity College direct from school, and these four boys were all educated under the present Head Master of Portora. Only three Scholarships have ever been obtained in Trinity College by students in their Junior Freshman year, and of these, two were educated at Portora:—Mr. Allingham under Dr. Graham; and Mr. Purser, under the present Master.

N.B.—Vacation terminates on the 10th of August. The punctual return of the pupils is earnestly requested.

SCHOOL FOR COLLEGIATE AND GENERAL EDUCATION, No. 6, HUME-STREET, STEPHEN'S-GREEN. (Late Rev. Dr. WALL'S.) PRINCIPALS: WILLIAM [illegible], M A, T C D, First Scholar, 1851. WILLIAM [illegible], M A, T C D, First Gold Medallist, and First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics, 1854.

Vacation will terminate THIS DAY (SATURDAY), and the Business of this Establishment will be resumed on MONDAY, AUGUST 13th, when a punctual attendance of the Pupils is earnestly requested.

The Principals beg leave to submit the following list of Honors, &c., obtained by the pupils of the Establishment:—

Sizarship, 1859—Mr Carr.
Sizarship, 1859—Mr Grahame.
Sizarship, 1860—Mr Tyrrell.

These Gentlemen went direct into the Sizarship Hall, straight from the school, without any College grinding.

Naval Cadetships—Mr M Edwards. Mr John Hardinge.

T C D, MICHAELMAS, 1859.
Mr Grahame—First Honor in Classics.
Mr W Hassard—Second Honour in Science.
Mr Flynn—First Honor in Science.
Mr K Hassard—Direct admission into the Middle Engineering Class.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.
Science Scholarship Examination—Mr O'Connell, First Exhibition.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.
Mr H Ewart—Prize in Geology.

T C D, MICHAELMAS, 1859.
Mr C M'Comas—Universal Premium.
Mr Hans Morrison—First of the First Honors in Logics.

T C D, HILARY, 1860.
Mr Flynn—First Honor in Science.
Mr Gerrard—Second Honor in Science.
Mr Sutton—Entrance into Military Class.
Mr Edward Dunne—Catechetical Premium.
Mr Hans Morrison—First Honor in Logics.

T C D, TRINITY, 1860.
Mr W Hume—First Honour in Classics.
Mr Hans Morrison—First Honour in Logics.

T C D, SCHOLARSHIP, 1860.
Mr John Crosse—Classical Scholarship.

Prospectuses containing full particulars, and a printed account of the Midsummer School Examinations, can be had on application at the establishment, No. 6, Hume-street, Stephen's-green.

July 31st, 1860.

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (INSTITUTED 1803.) Subscribed and Invested Capital, ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND POUNDS.

Insurances may be effected at moderate rates upon every description of property. Common, 1s 6d per cent. Hazardous, 2s 6d. Doubly hazardous, 4s 6d. Flour, Oat, Flax, and Woollen Mills Insured at the lowest current premium. Farming Stock, Public Hospitals, and Poorhouses Insured free of duty. The Company's policies cover losses occasioned by explosion of Gas. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality. Existing policies in other offices can be transferred to the IMPERIAL free of expense.

JOSEPH MANLY, JUN., AGENT, 45, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCE ON LIFE. THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND has adopted a NEW SCHEME of "UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCE," which entirely obviates the objections to the ordinary system of other Offices.

OMISSION to pay a Premium by oversight does not affect the Assurance, and, after a time, Payment may be intentionally Postponed for a Year.

The ASSURED is not subject to any restriction as to Occupation or Residence; and NO EXTRA PREMIUMS can ever be payable.

The ASSURANCE is virtually Non-forfeitable and Unquestionable.

The POLICY-HOLDER, on surrendering his Policy, can withdraw a fixed and unusually large proportion of his payments, or take a paid-up Policy for double the amount; or he may withdraw the same sum as a Loan, and still continue the Policy.

So COMPLETE and SATISFACTORY a system of Unconditional Assurance is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Assurance Office. Explanatory Pamphlets may be had on application.

ENTRANTS TO THE PROFIT CLASS on or before 5th DECEMBER NEXT will secure ONE YEAR'S BONUS more than will be allocated to later entrants.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND was founded in 1838, and has issued upwards of Thirteen Thousand Policies for Life Assurances, amounting to nearly Six Millions sterling. The Annual Income is upwards of £160,000. The Policies under the Original Scheme have also, for many years, been unusually free from restrictions and imperfections, and the assured have received large benefits. Prospectuses of this Scheme also may be had on application.

DUBLIN, 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. JAMES FORBES, Secretary.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, COUNTY OF DUBLIN. SALE ON THE 6th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1860.

In the matter of the Estate of Henry James Lynch, Owner; Exparte: Mary Lynch, widow, Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, before the Hon. Judge Longfield, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at his Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, part of the Lands of COOLQUE, containing 74a. 3r. 20p. statute measure, held in fee, and situate in the Barony of Nethercross, and county of Dublin.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1860. JAMES M'DONNELL, Examiner.

OBSERVATIONS.

These Lands are most advantageously circumstanced, being situate about eight miles from Dublin, adjoining the Police Barrack, on the Ashbourne highroad. The father of the present owner expended large sums of money in permanent and most valuable improvements. The Farm is divided into eight fields, enclosed with quickset hedges, and is well watered. The entire is in the hands of one solvent and industrious tenant, who holds under a lease, dated 12th February, 1849, for a term of 21 years, at the yearly rent of £121 6s 10d.

For rentals and further particulars apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin; STANISLAUS J. LYNCH, Esq., 37, Upper Leeson-street; or Messrs. KEENAN and TRACY, solicitors, having carriage of the proceedings, No. 13, Cockhill, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

In the matter of the Estate of the Rev. John St. George Williams, Administratrix de Bonis Non of Margaret Usher, widow, deceased, Owner and Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge HARGREAVE, at his Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at Noon, in One Lot, the Dwellinghouse and Offices called MOUNT USHER, Monkstown, situate on the road leading from Dublin to Monkstown, in the Barony of Rathdown and COUNTY OF DUBLIN, held under two several leases, both dated the 30th day of August, 1821, from Lords Longford and De Vesci, to Margaret Usher, for the respective terms of 91 years, from 25th March, 1821, at head rents amounting to £37 13s. 10d., and at present producing a profit rent of £39 6s. 2d. sterling.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1860. R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

JOHN HAMILTON, Solicitor, having carriage of the proceedings.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

Mount Usher is a detached Villa Residence, delightfully situated, close to the Church at Monkstown, County of Dublin, and quite convenient to the Railway Station at Salthill. It stands on one acre, Irish measure, or thereabouts. The House contains two large sitting-rooms and diningroom, six bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, &c., servants' room, watercloset, force pump, with good supply of water; coachhouse, stable, and servants' room.

A considerable portion of the House is comparatively new, on which a large sum of money has been expended.

The Grounds are tastefully laid out, and there is a good Kitchen Garden.

The tenure of the present tenant will expire on the 1st May, 1862, when possession can be had by the purchaser, if required.

For Rentals and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, and to JOHN HAMILTON, Solicitor, having carriage of the proceedings, No. 30, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY. ADVERTISEMENT TO CREDITORS, LEGATEES, AND INCUMBRANCERS.

Cause Petition, under "the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act," section 15. In the matter of Edward Hally Innes, Petitioner; Edward Gamble and John Gamble, Respondents.

I HEREBY REQUIRE all persons claiming to be Creditors of Samuel Gamble, late of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh, merchant, deceased, on or before the First Day of September, 1860, to furnish in writing to Edward Gamble, one of the respondents, or to John Graham, of No. 35, Upper Ormond-quay, in the city of Dublin, his Solicitor, the amount and particulars of their demands (accompanied, in case of [illegible], by a statement of the consideration of such debts), in order that same may be [illegible], without any expense to them, [illegible] of their demands, as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which due notice will be given; And all such Creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance.

I also require all persons having claims affecting the freehold estate of the said Samuel Gamble to file same at my Chambers, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, on or before the First day of September, 1860, in order that same may be proceeded on and proved according to the general orders of the 19th May, 1857.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1860. E. LITTON, Master in Chancery.

ARCHIBALD COLLUM, Solicitor for the Petitioner, 50, Middle Abbey-street.

Houses and Lands.

CITY OF LIMERICK. TO BE SOLD, a Head Rent of £61 19s. 9d yearly; payable out of houses and premises situate in John-street, Curry's-lane, Clare-street, and [illegible]-street, in the city of Limerick, in the possession of four solvent and respectable tenants, who hold under Leases in perpetuity and for 999 years. This rent is payable half-yearly; £32 19s 9d of the above rent is payable out of premises purchased in the Incumbered Estates Court, in June 1852. For further particulars and Rental apply to G. [illegible], Solicitor, 2, Chancery-place, Dublin.

ENNISKERRY.—To be Let, Furnished, for Two Months, in this delightful and picturesque locality, an excellent House, of moderate size, containing two reception-rooms, four good bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, &c., with Garden front and rear. Immediate possession can be had, and the terms will be found extremely moderate.—Apply to M. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

DUNDRUM—BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET. Portions of the Lands of Lower Churchtown, on each side of the Classon's Bridge Road, and portion of Sweetmount Lands, next Nowlan's Avenue, are now laid out for Building Villas, by F. J. Byrne, Esq., C.E. The situation is most salubrious, and the views are varied and extensive. The Churchtown Lands lie equally convenient to the Milltown and Dundrum Stations. The owner holds by grant direct from the Landed Estates Court for ever, indemnified from all head rent, and will give leases for 900 years on fair terms. For full particulars, apply to Alfred H. Middleton, Solicitor, 27, York-street, Dublin.

Auctions.

Shamrock Lodge, near Dalkey.—Sale of Hay, Oats, Potatoes, Farming Implements, &c.

MR. TALBOT COALL will SELL by AUCTION, ON MONDAY, the 13th AUGUST, 1860, at SHAMROCK-LODGE, DALKEY, Sixty Large Field Cocks of prime Hay, Four Acres luxuriant Black Tartary Oats, grown from imported seed; a quantity of Scotch Down Potatoes; excellent Farm Cart and Harness, Rolling Stone, &c.—Sale at Twelve o'clock. Terms Cash.

TALBOT COALL, Auctioneer and Valuator, House and Land Agent, Undertaker, &c., 4, Seaborough Buildings, Kingstown.

Extensive Sale of Hay in Cock, at Barn Hill, near Dalkey.

MR. TALBOT COALL will SELL by AUCTION, ON MONDAY NEXT, the 13th day of August, 1860, on the Demesne Lands of BARN HILL, near Dalkey, at the hour of Two o'clock p.m., immediately after the Sale of Hay, Growing Crops, &c., on the adjoining Lands of Shamrock Lodge, Seventy-five Large Field Cocks of superior Old Meadow Hay, saved in the best possible manner, in lots to suit purchasers. No Auction Fees chargeable.

TALBOT COALL, Auctioneer and Valuator, House and Land Agent, Coal Merchant, Undertaker, &c., 4, Seaborough Buildings, Kingstown.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 35, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden). A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car. Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

£20,000 FOR ONE POUND.—Distribution of Capital of Twelve Millions Pounds Sterling of the Austrian Loan of the year 18[illegible], authorised and guaranteed by Government. The Prospectuses will be sent (post free) on application to F. E. FULD & Co., Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine; or, to save Foreign postage, addressed FULD & Co., 32, Villiers-street, Strand, London, W.C., will be immediately transmitted.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED). PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED. IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR HIRE. Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with THRESHING MACHINES, AND CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED; Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potatoe Digging Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements. Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power. The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds, the small portable Patent Threshing Machine may be worked by either two or three Horses; and are capable of Threshing from 50 to 80 Barrels per day. For terms and further information apply to JAMES NOBLE, DALEVIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CAPELIZOD, COUNTY DUBLIN.

SAVING OF LABOUR BY USING MARGETT'S PATENT PORTABLE JET D'EAU, or, Fountain for Watering Flowers, Washing Plants or Shrubs, and other Floral and Horticultural purposes. No person having a Conservatory or Collection of Plants should be without one of these useful Irrigators; they are both small and light, and capable of throwing a stream of water a distance of ten or fifteen feet, by merely tightening the grasp of the handle of the watering-pot, completely obviating the necessity of using watering-pots with long spouts, or syringes, so objectionable from the awkward manner in which they have to be applied. These articles are particularly suitable for ladies' use. Sole Agents HODGES AND SONS, Manufacturing Ironmongers, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. TO MESSRS. JOHN PIM AND SON, BELFAST.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of £304 0s. 4d., being the full amount of my claim against the Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London, for whom you are agents, for the loss I sustained at my premises in Victoria-street, on the 8th May last, and I have to request that you will express to the Directors my sincere thanks for the very prompt and honourable settlement of my claim, which they paid, although they were not bound to do so, as the premium on the policy, which became due at Midsummer, 1859, was not paid, owing to a neglect on my part, as well as an omission on the part of the Company, in not giving the usual notice. I would feel obliged by your asking permission from the Directors for me to publish this letter, as I feel it due to them to make the foregoing facts public.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WM. MULLAN.

Belfast, 25th June, 1860.

Belfast, 25th of 6th Mo., 1860.

WM. MULLAN, VICTORIA-STREET, BELFAST.

We have thy favour of the 23rd, acknowledging to have been paid by the Imperial Fire Insurance Company the full amount of their portion of thy loss by fire in Victoria-street, on the 8th ult., notwithstanding thy policy with them had, through thy neglect, not been renewed in 1859, and requesting permission of the Directors to publish thy letter.

The facts stated by thee being correct, we do not hesitate to say that we believe the Directors would not object to the course thou proposeth.

And we remain respectfully, JNO. PIM, and SON, Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established A.D. 1803. INVESTED CAPITAL: ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND POUNDS. Fire Insurances effected at the lowest current rates, upon every description of property. Security unquestionable. Losses promptly and liberally settled. Prospectuses, Forms, and full particulars, on application to PAUL ASKIN, Agent, 19, TALBOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825—CAPITAL ONE MILLION. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Head Office for Ireland—[illegible], COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., [illegible], St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.

PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.

Participating Policies for 1,000l., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,394l. 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.

FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World.

LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS. To Policies then in existence one entire years.

Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 45, DAME-STREET.

LOCAL MANAGER, J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor.

MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq., M.D., Merrion-square. THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.

SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.

DISTRICT AGENTS: RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square. KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Seaborough Buildings. DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, [illegible]. DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street. BRAY—Mr. James Hill. With Agents in all the Principal Towns.

N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

Total Annual Revenue exceeds .. £300,000.
Accumulated Funds in hand over .. £700,000.

FIRE. NEARLY THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED, £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.

TRUSTEES: John Shaw Leigh, Esq, and John Naylor, Esq.

Chairman—Charles Turner, Esq.

Deputy Chairman { Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., and Edward Johnston, Esq.

T D Anderson, Esq	Richard Houghton, Esq
Michael Belcher, Esq	Maxwell Hyslop, Esq
George Booker, Esq	Roger Lyon Jones, Esq
Thomas Bouch, Esq	E T Kearsley, Esq
Michael Bousfield, Esq	James Lawrence, Esq
David Cannon, Esq	David Malcolmson, Esq
Thomas Dover, Esq	W J Marrow, Esq
S B Graves, Esq	Francis Maxwell, Esq
James Holme, Esq	William Smith, Esq
Thomas Dyson Hornby, Esq	John Torr, Esq
George H Horsfall, Esq	

ACTUARY AND MANAGER: PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.

IRELAND. DUBLIN AND NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH: No. 40, DAME-STREET.

MEDICAL OFFICERS: Thomas E Beatty, Esq, M D, 18, Merrion-square North. J H Wharton, Esq, B A T C D, L K Q C P, F R C S, 34, York-street.

SOLICITOR. Edward John Smith, Esq, 31, Rutland-square.

LOCAL MANAGER. J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq. With Agencies in the principal towns.

N.B.—Influential Agents required in those places where the Company is not represented. Apply to J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq., Local Manager, 40, Dame-street, Dublin.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, With which are united the "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

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PIANOFORTES. ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS. MACKINTOSH AND CO., 13, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN, Having completed their NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS (The most extensive in Ireland), Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. Old Instruments taken in Exchange.

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By Authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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J. B. JOHNSTONE, MILITARY TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, 30, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN, AND AT 34, SACKVILLE-STREET, LONDON.

Respectfully informs his patrons that he has transferred the management of the Dublin business to his Son, from whom the most careful attention to commands may be expected; and J. B. J. takes the present opportunity to return his very earnest thanks for the favours with which he has been honoured for the last thirty years.

Debts, measures, and patterns, having been carefully retained at 30, Dawson-street, orders by letter or otherwise may be executed in London or Dublin, and all accounts due to the House are payable to J. B. JOHNSTONE, at either address: 30, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN, OR 34, SACKVILLE-STREET, LONDON.

August 3, 1860.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. R. SEXTON, TAILOR AND MILITARY OUTFITTER, 31, DAWSON-STREET, (Late Managing Partner of the Firm of J. B. Johnstone & Co.),

Begs respectfully to acquaint those Noblemen and Gentlemen who so kindly patronised him while conducting the late firm, that he will now carry on business solely on his own behalf at the above address (31, Dawson-street); and all their measures and patterns being secured to him by the Deed of Dissolution, is prepared to execute any orders they may kindly entrust to him with the most prompt attention.

R. Sexton, as Resident Partner, having originally opened and altogether managed the business of the late firm, carried on under the name of "J. B. Johnstone & Co." (Mr. Johnstone residing altogether in London), trusts for a continuance of the patronage so kindly bestowed upon him hitherto, assuring them that he will continue to devote his entire personal attention to their orders, which he hopes a practical experience of twenty years in every branch of his business will enable him to do with satisfaction to those who may honour him with their support.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR, 5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Late 11, Dawson-street), Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at £1 1s., consisting of BLACK DRESS COAT, Do. TROUSERS, and MORSCELLE VEST.

Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.

5, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH. The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting Adopted by JOHN COLES, DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street. Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enable him to devote much time and attention to the science of COAT-CUTTING, by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that "EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

WHAT TIME IS IT?—THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d., or 6s. 6d. [illegible] A Written Engagement for Two Years. J. DE SOLLA AND SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN. Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

GOOSEBERRY AND PRESERVING BOTTLES OF ALL SIZES. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. WILLIAM WHYTE Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES, the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—

Gas Manufacture and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds. Every Article in Table Glass. A Large Stock of Druggists and Chemists Bottles. Army and Navy orders carefully attended to. Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch. Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with. Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldire's Worm Powders, and Barham's Distemper Balls.

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84, Upper Sackville-street, 2nd July, 1860.

[illegible] The Subscriber having purchased of the above well-known and respected Firm their Immense Stock, offers it for Cash, on [illegible], to ensure an immediate and extensive Sale. It consists exclusively of Wines of the highest quality. The Ports are all Messrs. Sandeman & Co.'s first brands [illegible] imported, and two years in bottle. The Clarets for which Messrs. French, Barton, and Co., were unrivalled, are all the shipment of Messrs. Barton and Guestier, of the first growths of [illegible]. The Sherries, chiefly Messrs. [illegible] and Co. The Champagnes Messrs. [illegible]'s first quality, and other Wines of a similar character.

Purchasers of an entire bin or upwards can have free storage.

FREDERICK STOKES.

84, Upper Sackville-street, and Commercial Buildings, 2nd July, 1860.

SUMMER WINES, &c.

	s.	d.	
CLARET	[illegible]	0	Per Doz.
Do, in Small Bottles	[illegible]	0	"
CHAMPAGNE	[illegible]	0	"
Do, in Small Bottles	[illegible]	0	"
SPARKLING MOSELLE	[illegible]	0	"
Do, in Small Bottles	[illegible]	0	"
CAPE MADEIRA	[illegible]	0	"
MARSALA	[illegible]	0	"
LISBON	[illegible]	0	"
CALCAVELLA	[illegible]	0	"
BUCELLAS	[illegible]	0	"
PALE GREEN GINGER WINE, particularly recommended	[illegible]	0	"
DEVONSHIRE CIDER	4	10	"
Do, in Small Bottles	2	4	"
BASS and CO.'s EAST INDIA PALE ALE	4	10	"
Do, in Small Bottles	2	6	"

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ARTHUR WHITE'S GUNPOWDER OFFICE, SPORTING AMMUNITION, AND WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE, No. 34, BOOT-LANE, DUBLIN. (Opposite Mary's-Abbey.)

A prime lot of Single and Double Guns (muzzle and breech-loading); Rifles, Revolvers, &c., on hand, moderate. Revolvers by Dean and Adams, and the Tower Armoury Company, Enfield Rifles, &c.

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ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes. Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & FOST, NINE ELMS, London, And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

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[illegible] Artificial Teeth, [illegible] A Single Artificial Tooth, [illegible] A Set, [illegible]. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

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Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of innumerable eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind [illegible], as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise [illegible] the cheapest.

Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly command this unrivalled preparation to invalids.

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IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion, is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor [illegible] never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. The ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor [illegible], while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America, and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is that those who may be benefitted thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

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For the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of her Majesty's Regiments (and Navy), Silver Medals, Miniature and Medidees, Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, and Rings, in every design, and Ribbons of every description, supplied on the shortest notice.

Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.

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Portable Eight-Day Plain and Striking Clocks, suitable (or Portable) for the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers' Messrooms. Engraving Executed, Arms, Crests and Mottoes, Home and India Plate and Jewellery, Repaired Home and Foreign Watches and Clocks repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen. Please direct to 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN. Post-office orders attended to.

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DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety. WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL-MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

M'NALLY AND CO., Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers, No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN. Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.

Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.

An inspection is respectfully solicited. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN.

Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash. LONDON: 2, OLD BOND-STREET.

T. CORBETT, MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated. T. CORBETT, 14, DUKE-STREET.

SERMONS ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1860.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.

I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11-30 a.m.—Rev. C. F. MacCarthy, A.M., Ex-Schol. S.I.C.M.

Subject—"Have you Peace?"—Acts, x. 36.

II. MISSION BUILDING, Seven p.m.—The Rev. C. F. MacCarthy, A.M.

Subject—"The Assumption and Worship of B. V. Mary."—Dr. Cullen's Pastoral and the Pope's Trust in a Creature.

I. Why does not Dr. Cullen bid his priests to "preach peace by Jesus Christ," as St. Peter did, instead of calling Him "a prodigy of justice" in his pastorals?

Why does not St. Paul, the delegate, follow Paul the Apostle and say of Christ Jesus the Lord—"He is our peace—making peace—and coming. He preached peace"—and again, "Making peace through the blood of His cross?"—Eph., ii. 14, 15, 17; Col., i. 20. Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Reader, have you peace? Have Roman Catholics peace? Have the priests peace? Has Dr. Cullen or the Pope of Rome peace?—"peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ, being justified by faith."—Rom. v. 1, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

If you dread punishment for your sins, how can you have peace? How can you be without peace if you really have redemption (deliverance) through His blood, the remission of sins according to the riches of his grace?—Eph. i. 7; Col. i. 14, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

II. Does not Dr Cullen know that the story of the resurrection and bodily assumption of the Virgin Mary is a mere fable, unauthenticated by any early writer, sacred or profane?

Can it be right to institute solemn devotions in honour of that which is a mere fiction, and not a proved fact?

Dr. Cullen says it was "the uninterrupted tradition, as well as the unanimous belief in all ages, that her body and soul were again united, and that she was assumed into Heaven, and was crowned queen of the angels and saints."

If he really believes all this he is as credulous as the bishopruler of Rome, who professed at once to believe "Sister W.'s" dream about the Red Scapular, as recorded in "Canon" Grimley's little red book on the same!

If Dr. Cullen had any real knowledge of these things, would he not fear to put forth what is unsupported by both Scripture and history?

Can Dr. Cullen and his priests and people be considered Christians, as on bended knees they pour forth from their hearts these petitions to a created being?—"May this most sweet and clement Virgin look on us with compassion from the lofty throne to which she has been assumed in Heaven; may she assist and protect the Church and our holy father the Pope. May she take us all under her patronage, and guide us safely through this moral pilgrimage to the regions of eternal bliss."

What more could he or they say of Almighty God? Is it not idolatry so to trust in and pray for the aid of the creature?

Roman Catholic friends, flee from idolatry—"come out from among them"—bring your Bibles—hear and judge for yourselves.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The English Funds having again receded one-eighth per cent., there was a corresponding decline in our market, the heaviness being still partly attributed to the very unfavorable weather at this critical time of year. Dealings for the Account delivery were resumed here, but on an inconsiderable scale.

The only negociation in the Joint-Stock Banks was that marked in Hibernians, which closed strongly at an advance of three-quarters per share, an improvement which might have been in some degree anticipated from our recent reports. Nationals were on sale at last rate, and there were offers to buy Royals.

As might have been expected from the successful Parliamentary division of last night Atlantics made an advance, but in a much less degree than was generally anticipated. The improvements of one-quarter did not seem to be firmly sustained, and the fully paid-up shares were offering at £6¼. British and Irish passed hands at last quotation, a few shares remaining unsold. City of Dublin Steam were remarkably buoyant; the £100 Shares having advanced 1½ per cent., and now standing at £3 premium, at which they are in demand; the Half Shares were inquired for, and for, the Issue of 1836, £51¼ was tendered, £52 being required. Dublin and Glasgows advanced to one-eighth premium, and Dundalk Steam were dealt in at £10½.

Mining Securities were rather flat in tone. The Connorrees again gave way a trifle, closing very weakly. Mining Company of Ireland also declined slightly; but there was not any appearance of a pressure of sales. Wicklow Coppers also receded to the extent of one-half per share. Carysforts alone, of the group of Mining Securities, showed any indication of firmness, the previous value being offered.

The nominal prices in Alliance Gas were £9¼ to £9½, and in Patriotics £6 to £6½. Grand Canal Stock was in request.

In Railways there was not much business done, but prices had generally an upward tendency. Dublin and Belfast advanced one quarter; Dublin and Droghedа £25 Shares maintained their recent improvement; and Midland Halves advanced one quarter. The £50 Midlands were in strong demand, no shares being offered except at an excessive advance, and Great Southern Stock was on sale at last rate (£115), one-eighth less being offered. The nominal prices in Cork and Passage were £10½ to £11, and in Waterford and Limericks £22 to £23. Belfast and Northern Counties, and Irish South Easterns, were on sale; and there were buyers of Cork and Bandons, and Newry and Rostrevors.

In Preference the dealings were confined to Dundalk and Enniskilliens (B), which appeared steady at the previous value (one quarter discount). The A shares were in demand at one quarter premium, no sellers appearing. There were buyers of Great Southern 4 per Cents, at par, sellers demanding an advance of one quarter. The other Preference Securities remained as last reported.

The directors of the Dublin and Drogheda Company decided this day on recommending a dividend for the past half-year, at the rate of 5 per cent. (deducting income-tax. This is identical with the rate declared for last half-year, and an advance of one-quarter per cent. on the dividend for the corresponding period in 1859.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	93¼	93⅜ ⅛	93	93	92⅞ ⅞	
Ditto for Account		93⅛				
3 per cent. Reduced			92⅞ ⅞			
New 3 per cent. Stock	93⅛	93⅜ 93		92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞	
Ditto for Account	93⅛	93⅛			92⅞	
Bank Stock						

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—August 9.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	92⅞ ⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞
Ditto for account, 13th September	
BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank	37¾
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	4½ ⅞
British and Iris	100
City of Dublin	50½
Dublin and Glasgow	10½
Dundalk (Limited)	
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	21s 9d
Mining Company of Ireland	13s d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	65
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	45½
Dublin and Drogheda	36
Do. Thirds.	—
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	27
Do. Half Shares	
RAILWAY PREFERENCES.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	100½
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual Class B	9½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th August. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—August 10.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	93⅜
Account,	93⅜
New Threes,	93⅛ ¼
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛
Account,	93⅛
New Threes,	93⅛
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛
Account,	93⅛
New Threes,	93⅛ ¼ ⅜
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛ ¼
Account,	93⅛
New Threes,	93⅛ ¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛ ¼
Account,	93⅛ ¼
New Threes,	93¼ ⅜

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 6 prem.; Eastern Counties 56¾; Great Northern, 115½; Grand Trunks, 31½; Great Western of Canada, 12⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110 ⅞; London and North Western, 103½ ¾; Midland Stock, 128¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 100¾ ⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½; Bank Stock, 230½; Caledonian, 94½ Turkish (old), 76; Great Western, 72½ ¾ 3; Mexican, 21¼; North British, 65; York and North Midland, 95½; Great Northern 118½; Great Northern, A, 119½ 19; South Eastern, 89; Account, 85½; Chester and Holyhead, 40; Great Western, 72½ ⅞. Consols opened flat at 93⅛ on the Indian Loan of three million they have improved, and are good in tone at 93⅛ ¼. Shares very inactive at about last night's rates, but rather better in tone. Canadians and French steady.

FUNDS AND SHARES—Aug. 10.

Caledonians, 94¼; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3¼; Eastern Counties, 56¾ ¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 79 80; Great Northern, 117½ 18½; Great Northern A, 118½ 19½; Great Western, 72½ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 12½ ¾; Great Southern and Western, 114 116; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 109½ 10; London and North Western, 103¾ ¼; London and South Western, 95½ ¼; Leeds Northern, 55½ ¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43 to ½; North British, 64; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 100 ½. Consols close dull at 93¼ buyers. Shares all improved, and were very firm until near close, when French securities came from Paris, and prices all declined a shade. Canadian flat.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

There has been a selling day in the English funds, and the tendency of the market has been towards heaviness. The Railway Market was firm at the commencement, and became flatter in the afternoon. The applications for the Sardinian loans are expected to amount to four times the total to be allotted.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The funds to-day were again flatter owing partly to the weather, and partly to the arrangements for the adjustments of the account. Funds have declined ⅛ per cent. The demand for Canadian and American Railway securities continue very hopeful, expectations being entertained of the effect of the good harvest in those countries. The demand for money at the discount office at the Bank to-day was only moderate. In the absence of supplies from abroad the sum of £22,000 in bar gold was withdrawn from the Bank to-day. There is no particular change to notice in the market for the American securities during the past week. A meeting took place to-day of the creditors of Messrs. Smith, Tanners, of Bermondsey, at which it was determined to leave the question as to whether the wind up shall take place in the Bankruptcy Court, or under inspection in the hands of the principal creditors.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

In financial circles in England, the introduction of Indian Budget is awaited with considerable interest, as it is expected that a loan will have to be obtained by the Council, with the view of providing for the requirements of the current year. The uncertainty felt upon this subject has operated rather unfavourably upon the market for public securities, but has not, notwithstanding, exerted any influence on the discount market, which continues steady, with an abundant supply of capital. Commercial transactions, however, have been narrowed to the closest limits, and acceptances are of a less extensive character than has lately been the case. The latter is, however, in some measure accounted for by the fact that the Great Lombard-street houses have become more circumspect, from the recent failures in the leather trade, and from other circumstances at present existing, particularly the fluctuating condition of the cotton market; but first-class bills are negociable from 3½ to 4 per cent. The precise losses by the above failures are each day becoming more known. For instance, the London Discount Company have just held their general meeting, and from the loss that has been sustained, the directors have been unable to recommend the payment of a dividend. The total amount of bills held by the company for the firms connected with the leather trade, at the period of their failure, was £52,000, of which sum £14,000 will be paid in full, leaving £38,000; but, after making the best estimate in their power, the directors think that £21,000 will be the extreme extent of their losses on this head. With respect to trade in the manufacturing districts, there is hardly any change to notice. Business generally continues dull, and few commercial enterprises attract speculation. There is very little improvement either in Manchester or Leeds, and in the former there has been great depression since the arrival of the Indian mail. In Bradford, however, a slight activity is observable, and it is expected that there will be shortly a general alteration for the better. The unfavorable nature of the weather has pressed very heavily on the drapery trade, and in London on Saturday last the pecuniary engagements of members of the trade from renewals of bills through the cause stated, were very large. Messrs. Nickisson & Co. are reported to have suspended, and E. M. Abbott, brewer, of London, and Messrs. James Reinach & Co., tea merchants, have likewise stopped payments, and several small failures have also occurred in the lace trade, which continues extremely depressed. The reports from New York are satisfactory; money continues plenty there, and short bills are stated to go readily at 5 per cent., and the crops are represented as most promising in appearance.

Wool—There is no change to notice in our wool market; prices remain much the same as last reported; holders are firm in their demands. For the week ended on Wednesday evening, the quantity exported from the North Wall amounted to 210 bags and packs. At the Colonial sales, in London, rates were also well sustained, and the bidding active; and at Leicester wools are extremely high in price. In France, a decree has been published, allowing the importation of wool through any Customs' station in the country.

Cotton—Market continues firm, and sales are on a fair scale.

Flax.—No change to remark upon; but the following observations in a communication from New Zealand, on the subject of the flax of that country, may not be uninteresting. In this communication the writer states as follows:—"Great efforts are making here for rendering the New Zealand flax fit for all manufacturing purposes. These efforts, will, I believe, from the evidence which has been placed before me, be successful. Should they be so, a large additional supply of fibre, of a superior description, for linens, sailcloth, and cordage, will be afforded. As this material will be extremely valuable for the manufacture of paper, I am directing my attention to those portions of the leaf which are rejected as unsuitable for the production of the lengthened fibre, for the purpose of obtaining a supply therefrom for the use of the paper-makers. The flax of New Zealand is well known in England, and its value is duly appreciated there. In the prepared state in which I saw it a few days ago, it will realise at home from £40 to £60 a ton."

Hides.—Very little doing in either hides or skins. Salted hides, 30s to 32s per cwt; calves, 36s per dozen; good skins, 10s to 18s; horse skins, 8s each.

Foreign and Colonial Produce—The markets for produce in London are only moderately active.

Tea—The market is flat, but prices remain without an alteration; good common congou, 1s 4d to 1s 4½d, and broken leaf, 1s 3d to 1s 3½d per lb.

Sugar—The demand for the stronger kinds is active, chiefly for refining purposes, and a fair business is done in good grocery descriptions; prices are steady. Refined qualities, however, are dull, and rates are easier for dry goods, while pieces and crushed are easy, at firm quotations.

Coffee—Steadiness prevails in this market. Some of the superior kinds particularly, sell at very firm prices; plantation sells; mid and good bold bright blue, 73s to 77s 6d; fine, 81s; mid blueish, 71s to 73s 6d; mid greyish blue, 70s 6d to 71s 6d; pea berry, good and fine, 75s to 81s; and briage, 54s to 63s 6d; Costa Rica, 63s to 64s.

Rice continues in good demand at firm rates.

Saltpetre—No change to report.

Tallow rather easier; London prices, P Y C, spot, 52s 3d, and 52s for delivery in last three months. In Dublin 55s is being paid.

Oils—Linseed firmer; spot, 20s to 20s 3d; rape better; English brown, 42s 6d. No change in cocoa nut or palm, and turpentine dull.

Provisions—Bacon—Prices in Wednesday's market, 67s to 70s; American, 53s; short hams; 67s to 70s; and long, 78s to 84s. Demand active.

Butter in favour of buyers, at 10d to 12d; firkins, 95s to 105s. The quantity exported for the week ended on Wednesday, amounted to 2,411 firkins.

Eggs—Export, 6s 2d; retail, 6s 10d.

Potatoes, 2s 6d to 4s per cwt.

Hay—Good markets, with little alteration in prices.

Grain, &c.—The reports of the Scotch and English markets held in the early part of the week showed generally more firmness, particularly in wheat, the weather having been unfavourable, especially when the present critical condition of the crops is considered, and at Mark-lane, on Wednesday, the rain, it appears, was falling during the time of market, and increased prices were in consequence demanded by holders for both wheat and flour, and oats became in more active request. Notwithstanding, however, the few arrivals at ports of call lately, five cargoes of wheat, three of Indian corn, one of barley, one of oats, and one of beans having been the entire number reported for the week ended on the 7th instant, the demand for floating cargoes has become less animated, owing to the recent very heavy imports of foreign grain, which prevents buyers operating. An idea may be formed of the extensive character of these imports when it is stated that the staff of meters in London became insufficient, and that some vessels met with considerable delay for want of meters to enable them to discharge. At this day's London market there appears to have been very little change, excepting that buyers seem still disinclined to purchase beyond what is required for pressing wants, that Indian corn is easier, and that barley has improved. At Liverpool, to-day, the market was inactive. Wheat was steady, and in request, and flour was 6d. per sack dearer. Oats also were on the advance, and a fair business was done in oatmeal. At our Corn Exchange this morning prices were steady, and there was more doing in wheat, particularly in the finer qualities. Flour was also in fair demand, and holders of Indian corn were asking higher prices, but little business, however, was done in that article. During the three days ended on yesterday not even one cargo of foreign grain arrived at our port, the rates here not being such as to induce importers to buy at present London prices. There is, however, one cargo of wheat on passage from a port of call. The following are the quotations:—viz., white wheat, 31s to 33s; red do, 30s to 32s 0d; barley, 18s to 22s; oats, 15s 0d to 17s 6d; oatmeal, 15s 0d to 17s 0d; bakers' flour, 17s 0d to 21s; Indian corn, 32s 0d to 33s 6d. Average price of bakers' flour, 18s 6d per cwt.

The accounts from France show divided markets on the Continent prices, in some cases, being higher, and in an equal number lower; but, in consequence of unfavourable weather, flour in Paris has gone up 1s per sack.

The cutting of corn has commenced in the South of England, and in a couple of weeks the harvest is expected to be general, and in the North of Europe the rye harvest has commenced. The following is an account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and Colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain (viz., London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth), and the amount of duty thereon, in the week ended August 1, 1860:—

Species.	Quantities imported as above. Foreign. Qrs. Bs.		Colonial. Qrs. Bs.		Amount of Duty received. Foreign. £ s. d.			Colonial. £ s. d.		
Wheat & Wheat Flour	157049	0	2275	8	8108	2	11	121	1	7
Barley & Barley Meal	77738	6	—		3886	7	0	—		
Oats & Oat Meal	153219	2	2590	7	7661	0	2	113	10	11
Rye & Rye Meal	4336	2	—		219	16	4	—		
Peas & Pea Meal	4647	0	4829	6	232	2	3	241	9	10
Beans and Bean Meal	4577	1	—		228	17	4	—		
Indian Corn and Indian Meal	26776	4	—		130	2	4	—		
Buck Wheat and Buck Wheat Meal	—		0	2	—			—		
	428350	7	9696	2	21176	8	4	476	2	

NOTE.—The quantities of corn admitted to home consumption within the week were identical with the quantities imported.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—Friday, August 10.

There was a dull and depressed market at our Corn Exchange to-day, without any alteration in the prices of home-grown grain. Indian corn was held for higher rates, and an advance of 1s was realised in a few small transactions.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
White wheat	31 0	to	33 0	Oatmeal	15 0	to	18 0
Red do.	30 0	to	32 0	Bakers' flour	17 0	to	21 0
Barley	18 0	to	22 0	Indian corn,	32 0	to	33 6
Oats	15 0	to	17 6				

DUBLIN MARKETS—Friday, August 10.

Provisions—Spitalfields.—The bacon markets advanceds 1.—say from 67s for old to 77s for new. Hams stationary—short, top price, 70s; do long, 80s to 84s per cwt.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market—Bacon, new, 72s to 76s; old, 67s to 70s; hams, new, 62s to 66s; old, 60s to 62s; cheeks, 44s to 46s 6d per cwt. Oats, 14s to 15s per barrel. Cool butter, 10½d to 12d per lb; firkins, 98s to 102s 8d per cwt. Poultry—Chickens (alive) 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s to 1s 4d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green—Eggs, hen, 6s 2d to 0s 0d; duck, 7s 6d per 124 (wholesale). Hen, 6s 10d to 7s 0d; duck, 8s 0d to 8s 4d per ditto (retail). Cool butter, 9½d to 12d per lb. Firkins, 80s to 103s per cwt.

Butter Crane, Thomas-street, August 9—Firkin butter, first Smithfield Cattle Market, Thursday—The Smithfield market was about one-fourth less than last week—in consequence, prices of beef and mutton were sustained. Prime beef, 60s to 68s per cwt; middling and inferior, 45s and upwards. Wedder mutton, 7d to 7½ per lb; middling, 6½d to 7d; veal, 6d to 8d per lb; lambs, 20s to 35s each. quality, 102s per cwt; second, 96s; third, 90s. Cool butter, 10d to 12d per lb.

Fish—Salmon, 10d to 14d per lb; herrings, fresh, 4s per hundred.

Fowl—Live chickens, 15s to 16s per dozen; live ducks, 18s per do.

Potatoes—2s 4d to 3s 4d per cwt.

Hay and Straw—Hay, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per cwt; straw, 4s 0d to 5s per do.

Bread—First quality, 8d; second ditto, 7d; third ditto, 6½d per 4lbs.

Coals—House, 15s 6d to 17s per ton.

Whitehaven Colliery Office—Price of Whitehaven coal, week ending Thursday, 8th August, 15s 6d per ton. At Dublin market, thirteen Whitehaven vessels, and one at Kingstown.

Wool—No change; mixed, 25s 6d; wedder, 26s to 26s 3d; all hogget, 26s 6d; picked, 29s per stone of 16lbs. A very short supply at market and little business transacted. No change in price, but very little business doing; the few farmers' lots brought to market this week were sold at the rate of 25s 6d per stone for ewes and w ethers, and 26s 9d for all hogget.—Ganly, Sons, and Parker.

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 4.

		From. s. d.	To. s. d.	Average. s. d.
496	Wheat, per barrel 20 stone	32 0	35 0	33 0
735	Oats do. 14 stone	16 0	18 0	17 0
—	Bere do. 16 stone	00 0	00 0	00 0
—	Barley do. 16 stone	00 0	00 0	00 0
—	Rape do. 16 stone	00 0	00 0	00 0
397	Oatmeal cwt 8 stone	16 0	18 0	17 3

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—August 4.

Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	58 7	Oats	26 6	Beans	46 9
Barley	35 0	Rye	45 6	Peas	41 3

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	57 7	Oats	26 1	Beans	46 5
Barley	35 2	Rye	41 4	Peas	41 3

Duty one shilling.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON CORN MARKET, August 10.—Weather fine. Attendance thin. Wheat, barley, and oats in fair retail demand at Monday's prices, excepting barley, which is 6d dearer. Norfolk flour held for 42s, with a fair trade at 40s.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Weather dry since Wednesday. Supplies of foreing grain fair. No change in any article of the trade since Monday, excepting that maize is a shade easier off coast.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, August 10.—Fine fresh wheat in fair demand, and rather dearer. Not much doing in other sorts. Spring corn fully as dear.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, August 10.—Good attendance of country millers at market. Wheat, active demand, without however, any change in price. Flour also in request, at an improvement of 6d per sack, and brl. Oats, fine qualities held for ½d per 45lbs. advance. A fair business doing in oatmeal without change in value. Indian corn wanted for consumption and fully as dear. Morton, Brothers, and Maddocks report.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, August 10.—92,369 bales, including 21,560 on speculation, and 10,740 for export. Quotations of fair descriptions same as last Friday. Stock, 1,203,200; imports, 8,023; of the week, 29,574. Sales to-day about 1,000 bales. Market firm.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, August 10.—No 1, 50s 6d to 50s 9d; Mixed Nos. makers' iron, 51s 10½d to 52s 0d; No. 3, 50s 3d to 50s 6d. Market quiet.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, August 10.—Firsts, 103s; seconds, 101s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 84s; sixths, 64s. 3,000 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, August 10.—Oats, old, 0s 0d; do. new, 14s 4d; white wheat, 00s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Boston), Newfoundland, and Bermuda [Q]	Ten a.m., Aug. 12.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Aug. 14.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 15.
West Indies and Pacific [S], Spain and Portugal [S]	One p.m., Aug. 16.
	One p.m., Aug. 16.
America (Portland) [D]	Ten a.m., Aug. 17.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	Six p.m., Aug. 17
America (New York) [Q]	Ten a.m., Aug. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, and Mauritius [S]	One p.m., Aug. 19.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Aug. 21.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 22.
West Coast of Africa [LL] Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 23.
America (Portland) [D]	Ten a.m., Aug. 24.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	Ten a.m., Aug. 26.
Spain and Portugal [S], India (Bombay) [S]	One p.m., Aug. 26.
India (Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, and Mauritius, via Marseilles	Six p.m., Aug. 26.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Aug. 28.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 29.
America (Portland) [D]	Ten a.m., Aug. 31.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, August 4th, amounted to 58,628 copies, making an average of 9,771 copies daily.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

SATURDAY, AUG. 11.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

To-night—"The Widow's Wedding," "Grotesque Gymnastic Entertainment," "Kiss in the Dark," "Bride of Abydos," "The Vampire Fiend."

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.—On to-morrow Divine service will be celebrated in the Hall, at three o'clock, afternoon, when the Rev. John James Black will preach; subject—"the Balm of Gilead," and on Wednesday next the Rev. Mr. Hanson will preach at eight o'clock p.m.; subject—"God's Message to the Dead."

Among the subjects for prayer and praise on Monday Evening next by clergymen of different denominations are the following:—(1) For widows and orphans in the city of Dublin, that they may be comforted and saved with an everlasting salvation. (2) For the colony of St. Anne's, State of Illinois, that the work of grace begun among the Canadians in that colony may spread among all the States and Provinces of North America, until every soul, bond and free, white and black, shall embrace the liberty of the Gospel by faith in Christ Jesus. (3) For the peace and unity of the nations in the faith of Jesus Christ, and that all the kingdoms of the earth may soon acknowledge His rightful Sovereignty. (4) For the township of Rathmines, that it may become a model Christian union, and an example in brotherly love to all the towns and villages in the United Kingdom.

FRENCH CLOCKS, IN GILT, BRONZE, MARBLE, MARQUETERIE, &c., Duty Free.—My Warerooms over my Jewellery and Watch Establishment is exclusively stocked with the most beautiful designs; being the largest and best selected stock of Shade and other Clocks to be seen in this city, and lower in price than ever offered. THOMAS BRUNKER, Watchmaker, Jeweller and French Clock Wareroom, 111, GRAFTON-STREET, Opposite the Provost's. Diamonds and Plate purchased at highest price for Cash.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season; And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in LIGHT PALETOTS, CAPES, EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power, Charmer of the Leisure Hour."

HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin. A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GERMAN LANGUAGE. DR. SCHULTHEIS, from Hamburg, Professor of the German Language and Literature, attends Schools and Families in town and country. Dublin and the intermediate stations professionally visited on five days in each week. Lessons given through the medium of English or French. Finishing Lessons as usual. For card of terms and further particulars, apply at Dr. SCHULTHEIS' Residence, No. 36, MULGRAVE-STREET, KINGSTOWN; or at Mr. Thomas Webb's, Bookseller, 47, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS! THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, &c. per lb. In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters. N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment. J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS. WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House. BROWNE AND PAYNE, CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

"MONDAY 20.—Grouse Shooting in Ireland begins." —Thom's Almanack.

Gentlemen before proceeding to their Shooting quarters for the season, are respectfully recommended to provide themselves with our HIGHLAND KNICKERBOCKERS, which, in addition to being made with the most recent improvements, will preserve their original dimensions to the last, as every garment will be carefully shrunk before it is made up. Price from 14s to 35s.

"TWEEDSIDE" SHOOTING SUITS, From SCOTCH ANGOLA, TWO POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS. KENNY AND OWENS, Tailors and Trousers Makers, 34, DAME-STREET, Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s. Thoroughly Shrunk.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.

THE electors of Sligo have been astonished by the rapid disappearance of one candidate, and the equally sudden manifestation of another. Strange to say the latter had appeared first as the supporter of the former; and, on the evaporation of his principal became the principal himself. Mr. Tennison, among other Parliamentary qualifications, cannot speak with any remarkable fluency, so a mouthpiece was procured in the shape of a Dublin water-bailiff. This is, undoubtedly, a good hint for members who can only indulge in the silent process of a vote. No doubt Mr. Tennison would have endeavoured to carry out in Parliament the practice of the hustings, and would have moved that they who cannot speak should procure a henchman to speak for them. It might be a good plan, and would save an infinity of lungs and trouble. As members address the country through the leaden columns of a newspaper, we do not see why they should not be privileged to electrify the House through a living fraction of humanity. But in Sligo, unhappily, the head ran away, and only the mouthpiece remained.

As "misfortune makes us acquainted with strange "bedfellows," so an election puts estated gentlemen in close connection with unexpected characters. Mr. Tennison is a man of great refinement; but in this case his man of business was a water-bailiff. Nature gifted Mr. Reilly with great fluency of speech, but fortune confined him to a sphere utterly unworthy the splendour of his forensic eloquence. His business, terrible to think, lies among the shipping. His duty is to inspect the dark and grimy abysses of coal tubs, and to take diligent care that the roomkeepers of Dublin are not cheated in the scale and beam. He is conversant with coals; and has a useful school for oratory in bargeing. The ratepayers of Dublin look to Mr. Reilly for good measure, full weight, and pure Whitehaven. But Sligo, or Mr. Tennison, summoned him away, and we know not what villainies have been perpetrated in his absence. Unhappy they who laid in the winter's firing during the period of Mr. Reilly's absence. Still more unhappy are they who anticipate a general election. As Mr. Reilly has waxed famous, why should not others become illustrious? As there is a soul above coal measurers, so there are souls above pipe-water and Court of Conscience summonses. The next general election may well be dreaded, for we shall have all the officials of the Dublin Corporation rushing to the hustings, and, when there is no principal to speak for, speaking for themselves.

It is like a dream to us, but we fancy we have heard of Mr. Reilly before. Athlone, Longford, and Cashel, we think, know the reverberation of his tones. He is a most hard-working man. Very lately the Corporation took £50 a year out of the pockets of the ratepayers, to remunerate, in part, the increase of the duties, and the onerous occupations of Mr. Reilly. His salary as water-bailiff was only £150 a year. Can the additional annual £50 have been intended as a remuneration for a perambulatory orator. He is dog cheap. Fancy a champion of "unspeakable" candidates, or a ready-made candidate for Parliamentary honours remunerated by the wages of an inspector of coal tubs—that is, by £200 a year! It is amazing how Mr. Tennison was connected with the Admirable Crichton, but still more amazing how the orator is contented with £200 a year.

We are very simple folk—we citizens of Dublin. We pay very heavy rates and taxes—very heavy. We sometimes murmur at the lavish generosity with which our representatives in the Corporation are liberal of our money. We are silenced at once. Some one tells us, "The duties of the office are very onerous." "The business has awfully increased." "There "is a hurricane of trouble and an avalanche of "responsibility." "The man is dying of hard work." "Think of only £150 a-year for an invaluable coal meter." "The additional expense for an in-"crease of salary does not amount to the value of "an extra lump of coal on each householder." We are told all this. But we are not told that we are mulcted in an increase of taxation to supply candidates for Parliamentary honours in the shape of water-bailiffs. Are we to suppose that the whole Corporation is a nursery of aspiring Parliamentarians? Or, is it worthy of a great city like this to remunerate by an additional £50 a year an orator ready at any moment to plead for anybody who cannot plead his own cause, or, in his absence, to solicit the suffrages of free and enlightened boroughs for himself. Let the ratepayers look to it, Mr. Reilly is either too cheap or too dear. If it be understood—and there is no knowing what our Corporation may come to—that its officers are to have leisure to become candidates for boroughs while we are paying for onerous duties, Mr. Reilly is too cheap; if it be supposed that the heavy business which gave him an additional £50 a year can be transacted while he is canvassing or addressing the borough of Sligo, we say he is altogether too dear. We can get the business done for less money, and we do not want to pay water-bailiffs ambitious of becoming candidates for seats in Parliament.

OLD Terence says, "We teach men to be wicked "by endeavouring to be thought benevolent." Liberality is sometimes overdone. Let a man call upon us, dressed in a suit of black, though it be a little seedy, or a widow in her weeds, and present to us a formidable list of donors to individuals or societies, and we are "taken in and "done for." We are ashamed, in general, to interrogate the man or woman who comes to us in such a questionable shape; we are victimised, and help to victimise others in our turn. "'Tis "only your signature, respected sir!" and the man or woman walks off with your autograph appended to a statement of which you do not well know the nature, nor do you pause to consider. Butler says that "indiscriminate benevolence is about "the worst of evils." We are conscious of the the truth of this, yet we give often to rid ourselves of the pleader. In too many cases we give without a moment's consideration. We are busy in this hurried life, and it is easier to give half-a-crown than to investigate a tale of horrors. But, if almsgiving be a duty, it is no less a duty to be scrupulous, and to see that what we do give is given to a worthy object; otherwise we encourage indolence, want of self-reliance, professional beggary, and even guilt. If we give ten pounds to charity, we throw fifty to extortion, and we encourage a trade which leads astray one of the best features of our nature.

A paragraph in this journal has unearthed, if one-tenth of what is sworn be true, a man who has lived, travelled, and vegetated upon charity. Our readers will find the particulars in our police report. If all be true, M'Intyre was once respectable and respected. He erred, and met with human kindness. It is plain that a good trade can be pursued, for there is a germ of benevolence in every soul not utterly degraded. But think of the sums which have been obtained, and of the way they are stated to have been spent, if the record speak the truth! The ease with which contributions can be obtained is an actual encouragement to indolence, or worse. Now, any one who comes to beg must be prepared to answer all questions and satisfy all inquiries. If he say he is in urgent want, we can visit him at his home, or request the parish clergyman to do so. If his wants be not urgent, we can test one or two of his testimonials. This involves a little trouble, but that is better than indiscriminate benevolence. There are societies, too, numbers of them, which make it their special object to relieve distress. Why not communicate with any of them? They are acquainted, well acquainted, with the poor and the deserving. It is easy to write to the secretary of one of these societies, and easier still to say you will. We would have far less of this professional beggary, and far less encouragement would be given to error, if we could bring ourselves to spend a few minutes' time in examination of an applicant before we throw away our alms.

The *Times* on the National Defences:—

Last night Mr. E. James led another attack on the proposed fortifications. His plea was that the House did not know the expense to which it was committing itself, and that it ought to have further information on every part of the subject, both as regards the immediate cost of the proposed works and their maintenance and manning for ever. A good deal was to be said in support of the allegation that the cost might be greater than the report specifies; but, as the report itself probably tells as much as most members wish to know, and the result of Mr. James's motion would be more and more Blue-books and more and more delay, and eventually more and more expenditure, he had to be content with a barren protest. The gentlemen of the navy, however, and the gentlemen of the army, and the gentlemen with acquaintances in the artillery, and all who mustered on the former occasion, returned to the charge last night, and repeated the old advice, all ships, all soldiers, all guns, and so forth. It is perfectly understood in these days that everybody pushes his own order, his own craft, or his own profession, and that otherwise the most important interest will be neglected. Let others say what they will about fortresses and earthworks, it is Sir C. Napier's business to make the most of ships, and especially big ships. This is so intelligible, and so much the custom, that we need not take offence at it. Swift observed the same in the conduct of a private establishment. The coachman and groom, he said, took it for granted that their master would spend the whole of his income in carriages and horses. The cook would not be wrong so long as the household expenses and hospitalities kept within the same reasonable limits. The butler might fairly fill the cellar on the same scale. The gardener had only to ascertain his master's yearly receipts, and he knew how much he might spend. When the inevitable catastrophe approached, then each could throw the blame on the rest, as, had it not been for them, what he had done would never have ruined his master. Such appears to be the rule on which soldiers, sailors, artillery, engineers, volunteers, and all the classes and interests are now proceeding. It is the duty of Government, like the prudent head of a private establishment, to give each department its duty and its dues, and permit it neither to monopolize the whole income nor to be forgotten in the crowd.

For our part, we know no better rule than the simultaneous and, as far as possible, harmonious improvement of all our defences. That is the rule of daily life and common sense. It is the rule everywhere adopted. So watchfully do nations now regard one another, that a single joint in the harness is sure to be detected. All history is full of warnings against small neglects, against fatal security, against a false confidence in this or that arm of defence, against a conceit of inviolability, against unfortunate delays, misstimed disagreements, and misplaced economy. These are the lessons of history which schoolboys have to learn, and for which they spend weary hours, over tedious narratives of war or diplomacy. Why was a city taken or an empire lost? An approach was undefended; an ascent supposed inaccessible; a river thought impassable; a precaution despised; an outpost left unguarded; a garrison weakened; something or other, which by the light of events was afterwards known to be wrong. This is what burglars rely upon. They know that when the great front door has been doubly locked, bolted, barred, and chained, till nothing short of a battering ram or a round shot will make any impression upon it, a pantry window may be thrust open. We have then to scan every approach to the empire with a hundred eyes, and leave no point to fortune, but suppose the enemy sharper to discover our deficiencies than we can be ourselves. Whatever we do to others no doubt they will do to ourselves at the first opportunity. We landed in the Crimea at a point where, with two or three days' notice, the enemy could have made our landing much more difficult. We attacked the enemy in a good position, defended by slight earthworks, and beat him. We made a march he never contemplated. We established ourselves in a position where he had never thought to see us. What baffled us was his regular fortifications, which gave him at least time to add more. In order to beat him at last we had to use every means that science could offer. Every stage in the affair is a warning against incaution, and in favour of preparing against a foe. We have said what was to be said upon the scheme of fortifying the metropolis; but we must admit the truth of Lord Palmerston's observation, that if an enemy landed on the south coast, with the intention of marching on the metropolis, he would certainly make short work of Portsmouth if it had no land defences. In order to meet such a movement, we should be obliged to cover Portsmouth with twenty or thirty thousand men, when, perhaps, a third of that number, and a much inferior class of men, would be sufficient to garrison a fortification against surprise.

Dismissing the reveries of the gentlemen who propose to have an army always in the field, with several camps between London and the South coast, or who ask for fifty line-of-battle ships, always ready to bear down on a foe, for the defence of Portsmouth alone, it appears that the land defences are thought the weakest part of the Government scheme. Almost everybody that rises has a fling at the fortresses to be erected on Portsdown-hill. Well, our foreign experience has given us no taste for such eyesores; but can we do without them? That is the question. Objectors seem to suppose that the whole thing is a novelty, and the defence of Portsmouth from the land a gratuitous folly. These critics seem to forget that there are, and have been for a very long period, land defences at Portsmouth. Whatever they may please to think, the Governments of former days did not confine their thoughts to the single contingency of an attack by sea. What is now proposed on the landward is only what is proposed on the seaward—viz., to advance the defence to a further distance from Portsmouth, in order to meet the increased range of modern artillery. With the rifled cannon now in use, an enemy could destroy Portsmouth from the top of Portsdown-hill. It has always been taken for granted that an enemy might gain that position, or at least occupy that country. But it has been also taken for granted that he would have to approach Portsmouth much nearer before he could do it any harm. The former supposition remains intact. The latter is now abandoned. It follows that were the military advisers of former Governments now at our side, they would tell us by all means to secure Portsdown-hill, as otherwise they would not answer for the safety of the arsenal. We would gladly leave such details to the professional authorities, but some people in Parliament—very few, as appears from last night's division—choose to ignore all that has been done, and treat the report of the commission as a set of perfectly original recommendations. Nothing ever laid less claim to originality. Indeed, the fault of the report, if fault that be, is that it confines itself rather too humbly to the development of what already exists.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

ABERDEEN, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen left Holyrood at a quarter before nine o'clock this morning, and drove through the park to St. Margaret's station, where the Royal train was in readiness to convey her Majesty northwards to Aboyne. The departure of the illustrious travellers from the palace was announced by a salute of 21 guns from the Castle heights. The morning was wet and misty, and only a few persons witnessed the progress of her Majesty through the park. An escort of the 13th Light Dragoons attended the Royal party from the palace to the railway station. The guard of honour at St. Margaret's was formed by a company of the 78th Highlanders. The directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway were in attendance to receive her Majesty, and immediately upon the Royal arrival the train was set in motion, and proceeded rapidly northwards. At the Larbert junction the train ware taken in charge by the directors of the Scottish Central Railway, who conducted her Majesty thenceforward to the city of Perth, where her Majesty arrived at eleven o'clock. Mr. Miller, deputy chairman, and other directors of the Scottish North Eastern Railway, here assumed the direction of the train, which proceeded, with one intervening stoppage at the Bridge of Dun, to the city of Aberdeen, where the Royal party arrived shortly before two o'clock.

The Deeside Railway was next traversed as far as Aboyne. The last twenty miles from Banchory, which have been only recently completed, and were to-day first travelled over by her Majesty, are very beautiful, the scenery through which the line passes being very romantic and wild. The Queen arrived at Aboyne at three o'clock, a few minutes in advance of the appointed time. The station was tastefully fitted up, and a great crowd of her Majesty's Scottish subjects had assembled to witness the Royal arrival. After partaking of luncheon the Queen left for Balmoral in an open carriage and four, the Prince Consort and the two elder Princesses accompanying her Majesty. The remaining members of the Royal family and suite in attendance followed in other carriages, and it was expected that her Majesty would reach her Highland home about five o'clock.

Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., M.P., has arrived at 41, Rutland-square, from Sligo, and will proceed to London this evening, to be sworn in and take his seat in Parliament.

CHURCH.

DRUMRAGH CHURCH.—The building of this intended edifice being unavoidably postponed till the opening of next year, and Mr. Galbraith having guaranteed a sum of eight hundred pounds by private subscription, those friends who kindly promised their aid and have not yet lodged the amount of their subscriptions are most respectfully entreated so to do, at their earliest convenience, with James F. Alexander, Esq., Provincial Bank, Omagh.

THANKS.

Church Education Society for Ireland—from the committee to Henry H. Joy, Esq., Q.C., for a donation of £5 per the Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle.

Wm. Ledger Erson to Hugh Brown, Esq., Grafton-street, for £1 for the Metropolitan Hall Saturday Evening Prayer Meeting Committee.

From Committee for Enlargement of Trinity Church, Killiney, for following, per Rev. J. S. Bell, collected by Miss Falkiner—Miss R M'Intire, 2s 6d; Miss Falkiner, £1; F B Falkiner, Esq, £3; Miss B. Falkiner, £1; Mrs Wilson, £1; Miss Hutton, 10s; Miss F Hutton, 10s; Miss Drummond, 10s; Miss M M'Intire, 2s 6d; Rev Richard Smith (second subscription), £1; a Friend, 5s.

THE ARMY.

The 2nd Battalion of the 14th Regiment will embark at Cork for New Zealand about the 20th instant, and will be augmented to the full complement of 1,200 men by volunteers from the 66th Regiment, now stationed in that colony.

Her Majesty's ship Himalaya arrived at Portsmouth yesterday morning from Plymouth and Dublin with the following troops on board:—1st Battalion, 10th Regiment—Lieut.-Col Longden, C.B., Majors H Norman, S Annesley; Captains J Montague, C Patterson, W Orme, R Clifford, B Lucas, J Byron, W Hales, A Boyd, G Graham; Lieutenants B St John, M Battye, R Baggs, F Matthews, W Bitson, T Scott, J Rudge, C Barnett, J Corballis, M Coke; Ensigns T Powell, F Robertson, J Marston, W Whitte, C Roe, H Poole, H Bluett, C Oldfield; Paymaster J Murphy, Adjutant P Beale, Quartermaster James Darker, Surgeon H Franklyns, Assistant-Surgeons J Tulloch, J Tucker, 2 officers' ladies, 3 ditto children, 782 privates, 65 women, 59 children. Depot, 59th Regiment—Captain G Joy, Lieutenant H Cross, Ensign F. Chalmers, Ensign A W Ball, 245 privates, 52 women, 51 children, 2 officers' wives, 2 female servants. 11th Foot—15 privates, 1 woman, 2 children. 58th Regiment—Captain Thompson, 41 privates. 16th Regiment—Lieutenant H Brabazon, 80 privates.

The gun division of the Hon. Artillery Company of the city of London yesterday held their last meeting but one for the season at their offices, for the double purpose of being inspected by Major Robinson, and of taking leave of their drill instructor, Sergeant-Major Osborne, garrison Sergeant-Major of the Royal Artillery at headquarters, Woolwich, on his appointment as Adjutant to the Glasgow Volunteer Artillery. Major Robinson expressed his approbation of the high state of efficiency of the corps, and said that in taking leave of their drill instructor they were desirous of marking their estimation of the progress which they had made under his able direction by offering him some solid testimonial which might be useful to him in his future career, and which would remind him of their gratitude for his attention and kindness. Lieutenant Blockley then came forward, and, after some concise and appropriate remarks, expressing the entire approbation of the corps with the services in their behalf, presented him with a magnificently wrought Artillery sword, on the blade of which was engraved in capitals, "Presented to J. Osborne, Esq., by the gun division of the H. A. C. 1860." The testimonial was accompanied by a well-filled purse of sovereigns.

In addition to the reinforcements that have recently embarked for Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, numbering, in the aggregate, nearly 5,000 cavalry and infantry of all ranks, orders have been received at Chatham garrison directing 469 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st battalion 5th Fusiliers, 1st battalion 24th Regiment, 37th Regiment, and 73rd Regiment to be held in readiness to embark for Calcutta, at Gravesend, on the 17th and 18th inst., in the two vessels taken up by the Hon. Council of India. The following officers, belonging to the depot of the 73rd, have been named to proceed with the reinforcements for that regiment:—Captain G Renny, Lieut W Clarke, Ensign B J A Mensell, Ensign H Synge, and Ensign C W H Richardson.

THE NAVY.

The first complete set of lamps forming the numerical code of signals, invented by Mr. W. H. Ward, of Auburn, United States, and termed the "Ocean Telegraph" (one of which was tried six months ago), having been made according to Admiralty instructions for experiments on board the Channel fleet, was yesterday received at Woolwich, and was tested last night at 9 o'clock at the mast-head of the flag-ship Fisgard, under the inspection of Commander Hawker, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Petley, and other officers of the yard, who directed the transmission of a course of signals, which were replied to from different points on shore. It was stated that the lights reflected as signals by this new and ingenious method were distinctly read at the distance of two miles. The improvement now effected in operating with the various red, white, and dark shades from the deck of the ship appeared to satisfy the committee as to the facility with which messages may be despatched from ship to ship and shore, as well as the brilliancy of the lights; and they stated that the invention was perfect, with one exception—namely, the weight of the lamps, each of which exceeded 30lb., and it was their desire that this slight drawback should, if possible, be remedied. Further experiments are ordered to take place on a future occasion.

The firing upon Jones' angulated target at Portsmouth from the Stork gunboat was resumed on Wednesday, and concluded yesterday, to enable Captain Hewlett to make up and send in his report. The target has received 36 shots in all during the practice. Seventeen of these have struck the iron plate upon which the 8-inch gun was first directed. The enormous strain upon the sheet of metal caused by this repeated hammering has naturally caused the upper portion to bulge inwards, which has produced a crack on each edge, but the plate is not fractured in any other way, and is in now capable of resisting further shots. This plate was manufactured in the Mersey, and must be one of the finest plates ever forged to have stood so successfully the very severe tests to which it has been subjected. The other iron plate is of Yorkshire manufacture, and has not stood so well [illegible]. It has received ten shots, and is fractured in two places, which is admitted to be owing to the inferior quality of the iron. The steel plates were both manufactured in the Mersey. The 4½ inch received four shots, and the 5½ inch five shots. Both have surface cracks, but, with the exception of a piece chipped out of the 5½ inch by an "edge-blow," have no fractures. None of the plates have been pierced by the shot, and in every instance the shot itself has been shattered. Several times the pieces of the broken shot have been observed to fly back from the target in the direction of the gunboat. This has for the present concluded the most important trial of the effects of shot upon metal plates which has yet taken place at Portsmouth.

The orders of the Admiralty for the whole of the iron plated steam floating batteries lying in the Medway, at Chatham, with the few others at the remaining ports, to be docked and examined, in order that any defects discovered in them may be repaired, caused a considerable amount of activity in the smiths' department at Chatham dockyard, the workmen employed in which have commenced working overtime until a late hour in the evening, in order that the ironwork required for the repairs of the floating batteries, and also in fitting those steamers required for the steam reserve, may be prepared without necessitating any delays in the fitting of those vessels.

The following appointments were made on Thursday at the Admiralty:—Commander Edward H. L. Ray to the St. George; Lieut. H. T. Gammell to the Conqueror; Lieut. James D. Curtis to the Majestic; Lieut. Henry Galden to the St. Jean d'Acre; Lieut. Grantham R. T. Rattray to the Impregnable; Lieut. William Spratt to the Blenheim; Lieut. Henry L. C. Robinson to the Cumberland; Lieut. Herbert R. Holmes to the Donegal; S. M'Dougall to the Royal Albert; Edward Ingledew, second-class assistant-engineer, to the Emerald; James Ritchie, third-class assistant-engineer, to the Indus, for charge of the machinery of the Procris; and John Leigh, acting third-class assist.-engineer, to the Asia, as supernumerary.

The reserve Channel fleet, under the command of Commodore Yelverton, C.B., has arrived in Portland, from a cruise, and has been inspected by the Lords of the Admiralty. The ships will shortly return to their respective districts.

In the list of promotions of commanders to be captains the name of the Hon. F. A. Forbes was mentioned, instead of the Hon. F. A. Foley. Captain Foley paid off the Coquette steam sloop in February, and the promotion was made for services rendered in November last, by him in saving the lives of all the Christians at the town of Saffi, on the coast of Morocco.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We are authorised to announce that a marriage has been arranged between Lady Emma Stanley, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Derby, and Colonel the Hon. W. P. M. Talbot, brother of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,

Half-past Four o'clock.

NAPLES.

A correspondent at Naples writes on the 4th, of appeals to arms having been publicly posted up. The reactionary party, whose head-quarters is at Gaeta, hesitates in presence of the attitude of the country, and is alarmed at the very populace which was formerly its instrument. The Court, however, spares no pains to excite the zeal of the populace, and of the inferior classes of the citizens in its favour. According to a communication from Vienna, in the "Cologne Gazette," active negociations are going on between the Courts of Vienna and Rome, on the subject of the eventuality of an invasion of the Pontifical States by Garibaldi. The Duke of Modena has promised to unite, in that case, his troops to the Papal army.

A letter from Messina states that the volunteers who join Garibaldi are so numerous as to cause him embarrassment, and he has requested that no more may be sent at present. The "Presse" having expressed an opinion that the subscription for the Christians in the East will prove, like many others in France, a comparative failure.

The "Constitutionnel," in the course of an article declaring that it differs from its contemporary, says it is our bounden duty, under present circumstances, to offer to Syria at least what England gave in 1856.

ALLEGED ALLIANCE OF THE SCANDINAVIAN KINGDOMS.

The recent interview of the Kings of Denmark and Sweden gave rise to a report that the two Scandinavian kingdoms intended to form an alliance against Germany. The Swedish press, however, combats the idea of any aggressive policy, and the Swedish people are represented to be decidedly opposed to anything of the kind.

The coronation of the King and Queen of Norway took place on the 5th inst., in the Cathedral of Drontheim.

SYRIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 5TH AUGUST.—Advices from Damascus of 4th report that the city was quite quiet and perfect order established. Upwards of 400 persons accused of complicity in the massacres have been arrested. In a day or two all the principal persons compromised will be in the hands of the authorities. An extraordinary court has been opened for the trial of the accused, and those condemned will be executed. The troops behave very well. A great part of the pillaged property has been recovered.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Lord GRANVILLE, in making a statement as to the state of public business, stated the intention of Government to proceed with the Tenure of Land (Ireland) Bill.

The Poor Law Relief (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, some clauses being omitted, on the motion of Lord Redesdale; and after a discussion, the Militia Ballot Bill was read a third time and passed.

EUROPEAN FORCES (INDIA) BILL.

The Duke of ARGYLE moved the second reading of the European Forces Indian Bill. After stating the reason for considering the bill as one of urgency, he observed that it had passed the other House by an overwhelming majority.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH protested against the measure, which he regarded as unnecessary and calamitous, it was inspired by the jealousies which had lately arisen between the local Indian forces and the Queen's troops. These jealousies did not exist in his time; so far from producing an amalgamation of the Indian Army, its effect would be to give a wider extension to the native lines, and establish a sharper distinction between the Sepoy and the European members of the military system in India.

Lord DEGREY and RIPON defended the bill.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE contended that the measure was but a fit and inevitable compliment to the changes that had been lately effected in the Indian administrative system. The maintenance of the old distinctions between the local and the British European regiments were now impossible, and the hour had come when amalgamation could be no longer postponed. He proceeded to examine the measure in detail, controverting many of the objections urged by Lord Ellenborough and other opponents, respecting promotion to staff appointments and other points of patronage and discipline.

The Earl of DERBY, without intending to vote against the measure, expressed much anxiety and apprehension as to its effect. Those doubts were, he observed, much enhanced by the vagueness of the information offered by Government touching the nature of the new arrangement which they purposed to base upon the present bill.

Lord CLYDE, who addressed the Peers for the first time, spoke in support of the bill. From personal observations, he knew that discipline was dangerously loose in the local corps; and he considered the establishment of a united army highly advisable.

Earl GRANVILLE having added some remarks in defending the proposed change in the army, the bill was read a second time.

COST OF THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Reply to a question of the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH,

The Duke of SOMERSET stated the cost incurred for the transport of troops to China amounted to £164,000 per month.

Some bills on the table were advanced a stage, and Their Lordships adjourned at 12 o'clock, midnight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twelve o'clock, but there was not a sufficient number of members in attendance to form a house until nearly half-past twelve.

EXCHEQUER BONDS.

Mr. LAING moved that a sum not exceeding £1,000,000 be expended to pay off and discharge exchequer bonds. A short conversation ensued, which resulted in the postponement of the motion.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into committee of supply, and the discussion on the £45,687 of civil service estimates occupied the remainder of the sitting.

In the evening sitting,

EXCISE DUTY ON PAPER.

Mr. BRIGHT called attention to the present state of the excise duty upon paper, and to the effect which the recent action of the House of Lords had produced on the rights and privileges of the House of Commons. He urged Lord Fermoy not to press the matter of which he had given notice for the repeal of the paper duty, feeling that the success of the motion was at the present moment impossible. On the general question, he observed that the policy of the House of Lords was to leave the papermakers subject to the grievance of the excise at the same time that they were deprived of all protection. This had been done not only on the sole authority of the Lords, but in opposition to the opinion of the Board of Inland Revenue, and the repeated decision of the House of Commons. They might have restored the authority of that House, even during the present session. If Lord Palmerston had the spirit of the great statesmen of former times, he might have called upon the House to suspend the standing orders, and have introduced a second bill. Even now a clause might be introduced into the Appropriation Bill, or a bill be passed suspending the collection of the excise upon paper until April next; or they might adjourn until the time when the second month's postponement of the bill by the Lords had expired. As the case stood, he felt they had not done their duty towards the nation. He believed if the noble lord had appealed to the country on the subject of the paper duty, he would have had an unprecedented majority in favour of the privileges of the House of Commons. They were bound by all the ties of duty to the present and traditions of the past. If they asserted the rights bequeathed to their forefathers I feel sure, if the Ministers had taken more active steps to maintain the House in the position it occupied at the beginning of the session he would have had the unanimous support of his own party, and the support of many of those commonly opposed to him.

Lord PALMERSTON had hoped that they had heard the last of this question during the present session. If the hon. member felt so strongly, why did he not act when the House was full, and the affair recent? For himself, he felt he had done his duty in taking such steps as the circumstances permitted. If there was one thing less dignified than another, either to an assembly or an individual, it was to utter feelings of lamentation and useless complaint when action was impossible. He felt assured that the course pursued by Government had the sanction of the country, as it had already that of the House of Commons, and he denied that the country would support such an occasion. As to the suggestions of Mr. Bright, not one of them could be practically entertained for a moment.

BRITISH INTERVENTION IN SYRIA.

Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, with reference to the interference of the Great Powers in Syria, it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to limit the aid rendered by England to the appearance of a naval squadron on the coast, and whether or not, in the event of the horrible massacres being continued, and the troubles in Syria extending to fresh places, it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to send aid in troops, or to permit France to obtain all the honour and credit which must result from an active military support of the Christians against the horrible proceedings of the Mahomedans.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the steps which had been taken were simply to authorise the landing of the Marines for the purpose of preventing further massacres. He had just heard from the Turkish Embassy that Fuad Pacha had arrested 400 of those supposed to be guilty during the late massacres, so that many of them had been executed, and that troops at Damascus had shown great loyalty, and the authorities afforded every assistance towards restoring order. He had reason to believe that, in consequence of the energetic conduct of Fuad Pacha, the disturbances would, before long, be at an end.

Lord FERMOY, after a few remarks, declared his intention of withdrawing the motion of which he had given notice.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

Mr. CONYNGHAM protested against the present management of the National Gallery, and the intrigues at work in reference to the management of our collections and museums.

Mr. SCULLY called attention to the conduct of [illegible] business, and asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether the Rev. Mr. [illegible] had been [illegible] of the South Dublin Union, and whether it was inter[illegible]

to infuse a due proportion of Irish and Catholic elements into the constitution of the Irish Poor Law Board?

Mr. HENNESSY called attention to a letter alleged to have been written by the Emperor of the French to the editor of the *Tipperary Examiner*, and asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had taken any steps to ascertain its authenticity?

Mr. CARDWELL replied, on behalf of Lord J. Russell, that he was not in the habit of reading the *Tipperary Examiner*.

IRISH "GOVERNMENT" ABUSES.

Mr. WHITESIDE observed that the present local Irish Government was forfeiting its dignity and losing its political influence in attempting to govern Ireland by throwing a few places to persons who did not deserve them. He contrasted this conduct with the course pursued by the late Administration, whose distribution of patronage was guided entirely by merit, irrespective of religious or party favouritism.

Mr. DEASY indignantly repudiated the charge, and challenged comparison between the appointments made by the late and present Viceroys of Ireland.

The motion for adjournment till Monday was then agreed to.

PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) ACT.

On the motion for the second reading of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1856, Amendment Bill,

Mr. BLAKE moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

The amendment was seconded by Colonel FRENCH and supported by Mr. LONGFIELD.

Mr. CARDWELL gladly acknowledged the improved condition of Ireland in every respect. There were, however, circumstances occasionally occurring—of which the late outbreak at Lurgan was an instance—which rendered the retention of powers created under the present bill very essential to the preservation of law and order.

Mr. M'MAHON supported the amendment.

Mr. I. BUTT denounced the bill as an invasion of legal rights, and a continuance of governing Ireland by terror and coercion.

Mr. DEASY maintained the bill was necessary, not to protect the Government from disaffection, but to preserve the peaceable farmers and traders from violence. The Ribbon organisation, though rapidly dwindling, still existed, and would very probably revive if the means of repression were taken out of the hands of Government.

Mr. MAGUIRE opposed the bill, which he characterised as a specimen of quack legislation.

Sir G. BOWYER contended that the common law of the country sufficed to provide for the repression and punishment of crime as it now existed in Ireland. There was no justification for the enactment of exceptional laws.

Mr. WHITESIDE supported the bill, believing, and citing instances to bear out the belief, that secret confederacies for murder still existed in many parts of Ireland.

The discussion was continued by Mr. MONSELL, Mr. SCULLY, and other members.

Mr. HENNESSY moved the adjournment of the debate, which was negatived.

The House then divided on the main question, when the second reading of the bill was carried by 87 to 27.

The bill was then read a second time.

The Party Emblems Bill, which had been brought from the Lords, was read a second time, after some discussion.

The remaining orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at 3-5 a.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir—Will you allow me to suggest, for the consideration of those parties who are more particularly interested in the improvements at present being made in St. Peter's Cathedral, a very great advantage it would be to have an entrance through that part of Bride-street immediately opposite the end of Peter-street, which, I have no doubt, could easily be effected, and would not only be exceedingly convenient to those who attend that place of worship, but a very material improvement to that part of our city; giving, as it would, a new and interesting views of that venerable and much-admired building?—I am, sir, yours truly,

MELODIA SACRA.

Dublin, 10th August, 1860.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir—It does not appear that of the sum nobly given by Mr. Guinness, for the repair of St. Patrick's Cathedral, any has been appropriated to replace the ball on the spire. It should in no wise be omitted. "Let his light so shine before men that they may see his good work."—I am, sir, yours, faithfully,

A CONSTANT READER.

Dublin, August, 1860.

SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "IRISH TIMES."

Sir—In the IRISH TIMES of yesterday there appears a letter complaining that the committee of the Shilling Art Union hesitate to exhibit the works selected; that £100 has not been disposed of (selected probably is meant); and that if a picture commissioned from an artist, it will be [illegible] absurd, as there is no occasion to deviate from a positive law. I am sorry that the gentleman who took the trouble to write the letter did not also take the trouble to become acquainted with the rules of the Art Union, in which case, probably, I should not have had the trouble of replying. The rules set forth that a prizeholder has the option of commissioning a work from any artist resident in Ireland, or selecting one from the Royal Hibernian Academy's Exhibition. Therefore, those prizeholders who have commissioned [illegible] deviate from no positive law. Mr. Broderick, not being in Dublin, requested some gentlemen to select for him, which they consented; therefore the committee have nothing to do with the matter.

The objects of the committee are to promote art, and encourage artists; and it is of no moment to them what particular artist is encouraged, or whether the work chosen is from an exhibition or a studio, provided art is thereby promoted.

It is stated in the letter "that the foreign pictures exhibited this year are of great merit, and of full value," as if anything to the contrary were put forward by the Art Union committee, although nothing of the kind has been adduced. It merely stated that the four pictures priced at £100 each were not, in the opinion of the gentlemen deputed to [illegible] full value for £100; and that two of them being foreign, [illegible] felt reluctant to devote the principal prize of their Art Union, intended to promote Irish art, to the purchase of either of them; a point which the writer of the letter seems [illegible] of them; for he says, "to select from them, in order to [illegible] upon Irish art at home, is about as monstrous a [illegible] as could be proposed." What, then, does he [illegible] to be done? To select either the "View of Rome," or "Toy Man." No! he proposes that the £100 prize should be divided amongst four or more pictures, and hang them up as [illegible]; and thus, having commenced by accusing the committee of a deviation from a positive law, he concludes by proposing that the committee shall transgress another—[illegible] the rules is—"That the amount of a prize shall in no case be applicable to the purchase of more than one work [illegible]," a most essential and important rule, exactly the [illegible] the London Art Union; and which, if rescinded, would have the effect of discouraging artists from painting [illegible] pictures, as a probable sale being rendered still [illegible] by the prospect of the larger prizes being frittered away by the holders, would inevitably tempt small productions [illegible] to suit the demand; and thus [illegible] artists to paint small works [illegible], and a barrier placed [illegible] class of art would be encouraged, [illegible] future progress, instead of the Art Union tending to promote it.

There are some pictures of great merit in the exhibition, [illegible] priced at a sum considerably beyond £100. [illegible] such works are out of the question. On the other [illegible] work of less price than £100 was selected by the [illegible] deputed, they would be obnoxious to the charge [illegible] to increase the reserve fund of the Art Union, as provided by the rules that if a picture of less value than [illegible] be selected, "the sum so unexpended shall be [illegible] to the reserved fund." Indeed, I am certain such a [illegible] would be made, if for no other reason than because the [illegible] deputed by Mr. Broderick to select happen also to be members of the committee. I believe a selection has been [illegible] which is entirely in accordance with Mr. Broderick's [illegible], and which will, I dare say, give general satisfaction. Of course, I do not suppose that those artists who have [illegible] priced pictures for sale in the exhibition, and yet [illegible] will be as satisfied as if the spoil was divided amongst [illegible] and, possibly, the writer of the letter who signs [illegible] "Artist" may be in that category, although I do [illegible] an instant suppose but that he is actuated by the [illegible] disinterested feelings for art in making the proposition. [illegible] exhibiting the prizes, it is a matter upon which the [illegible] have not decided, but in the rules it is made [illegible] with them to do so or not. I do not see that much [illegible] would accrue from exhibiting them. They have [illegible] before the public for three months, all those selected [illegible] tickets upon them, and have been latterly shown for the charge of one penny. The committee have no fund to [illegible] the expenses of the exhibition, as they considered [illegible] subscribers would be better satisfied by apportioning [illegible] as possible of the funds for prizes, and therefore [illegible] was reserved for this purpose. And, as to their re[illegible] for exhibition exactly where they at present are, as [illegible] suggests in his letter, I do not think the Academy [illegible] permit it, as they have not up to this given the committee any facilities whatever; and, besides, there would be [illegible] awkwardness in having an exhibition in a place into which the secretary is refused admittance.—I have the honour [illegible], sir, your very obedient,

M. ANGELO HAYES, Sec.

[illegible]-place, August 10, 1860.

P.S.—I notice that a copy of the letter has been sent by [illegible] to *Saunders' News-Letter*, and as, perhaps, the [illegible] may have also gained insertion in other journals, I [illegible] hope that where such is the case my answer may [illegible] a similar favour.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARSONSTOWN, AUGUST 10.—About nine o'clock last night, as two brothers, named William and Thomas Dwyer, occupiers of small farms at Annagh, county Tipperary, the estate of Alderman Kinahan, of Dublin, were returning from Parsonstown to their residences they were met and stopped by three men, at a place called "Hoctor's Cross," distant from the town about three miles, and which local readers will probably remember as the spot at which, in March, 1858, a farmer from the same neighbourhood, of the name of Timothy Coolan, was waylaid and murdered. The men, since identified by the names of Maher, Kennedy, and Murphy, approached close to the car upon which the Dwyers were seated, and one of them (Kennedy) striking the brother nearest him, knocked him prostrate on the road. The other Dwyer jumped off the car, and was proceeding to his brother's assistance, when Kennedy struck him on the head with a large stone, inflicting a very serious fracture, and, suddenly stooping, raised a second stone, with which he struck him full in the face, laying it and the nose open with a fearful gash. Having, as it is supposed, apparently attained their object, the fellows instantly decamped, and shortly afterwards the wounded man was conveyed to the constabulary-police station, and thence to his house, about two miles distant, where he was promptly attended to by Dr. Wallace, of Parsonstown, and Dr. O'Connor, at present staying at Annagh House; but the poor man, as may be imagined, lies in a most precarious and pitiable state. Henry Grattan Curran, Esq., the resident magistrate stationed at Parsonstown, was quickly at the scene of the outrage, where during this day a strict investigation has been instituted. The depositions of the uninjured brother, have been taken, and warrants issued for the apprehension of Kennedy and his accomplices. The attack appears to have been utterly unprovoked, as when the unfortunate victim exclaimed, on recognising his assailant, "What have I done that you should murder me!" the only explanation vouchsafed to him was that implied in the curt and cool response, "I hate the very name of a Dwyer." The police were promptly on the alert, and the perpetrators of this cowardly and murderous outrage are probably at this moment in custody. Kennedy has just been brought in a prisoner.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The election of a representative in the town council for the Royal Exchange Ward, in the place of Mr. Francis Codd, resigned, was held yesterday at the City Assembly House, William-street, Alderman Lambert presiding. The candidates were Mr. Malone, of South Great George's-street, and Mr. Jude, of Grafton-street, both gentlemen being Conservatives. At one o'clock Mr. Jude had polled upwards of 100 votes, and Mr. Malone about 60. Under these circumstances the latter gentleman resigned, and Mr. Jude was elected. Having been formally returned, Mr. Jude thanked the burgesses, and promised to pay the closest attention to their interests. A vote of thanks was passed to Alderman Lambert for presiding.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

List of candidates selected in 1859 who have passed the examination of this year, and for whom certificates of qualification have been granted by the Civil Service Commissioners, under the Act 21 and 22 Vict., c. 106.

1. Walker, Charles Grant, Queen's College, Oxford, to Madras.
2. Tremlett, James Dyer, Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, to Bengal.
3. Field, Charles Dickinson, Trinity College, Dublin, to Bengal.
4. Mulligan, William John, Queen's College, Belfast, to Bengal.
5. Larminie, William Rea, Trinity College, Dublin, to Bengal.
6. Burnell, Arthur Coke, King's College, London, to Madras.
7. Wedderburn, William, Edinburgh University, to Bombay.
8. Harrison, Henry Leland, Christ Church, Oxford, to Bengal.
9. Reid, James Robert, Edinburgh University, to Bengal.
10. Griffin, Lepel Henry, private tuition, to Bengal.
11. Izon, Clarence Bovill, King's College, London, to Bombay.
12. Hime, Robert Douglas, Trinity College, Dublin, to Bengal.
13. Twigg, Conolly, Trinity College, Dublin, to Bengal.
14. Gross, James, St. John's College, Cambridge, to Madras.
15. Smith, William Henry, St. John's College, Oxford, to Bengal.
16. Macpherson, George Morison, University and King's, Aberdeen, to Bombay.
17. Sells, Arthur, Merton College, Oxford, to Bengal.
18. Tweedie, John, Edinburgh University, to Bengal.
19. Wilson, William, Marischal College, Aberdeen, to Madras.
20. Tidy, William Meymott, Merton College, Oxford, to Bengal.
21. Growse, Frederick Salmon, Oriel and Queen's College, Oxford, to Bengal.
22. Allen Thomas Taylor, Queen's College, Cork, to Bengal.
23. King, Joshua, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to Bombay.
24. Foster, William Shrubsole, St. John's College, Cambridge, to Madras.
25. Montagu, Ernest, Magdalene College, Cambridge, to Bengal.
26. King, Lucas Burnet Blacker, Trinity College, Dublin, to Bengal.
27. Wilson, John, Queen's College, Belfast, to Bengal.
28. Raban, H. C. B. C., Trinity College, Cambridge, to Bengal.
29. Little, Edgar Hutchinson, Brasenose College, Oxford, to Bombay.
30. Armstrong, Joseph Evans, St. John's College, Cambridge, to Madras.
31. Graham, George, Exeter College, Oxford, to Bengal.
32. Makgill, George Edward, Trinity College, Cambridge, to Bengal.

Mr. Michael Sheehan, of Drumcliff, county Clare, has been appointed county surveyor's assistant, in the room of Mr. M'Donogh, resigned.

TURKEY CARPETS.—An illustration of the early traffic of the Gresham family with the Levant is supplied by the will of lady Gresham (Sir John's sister-in-law, where particular mention is made of her "Turkey carpets;" a great luxury for a private individual in an age when rushes formed part of the furniture of the Court. The cost of these carpets must have been great; for in 1602, a Turkey carpet sixteen feet long cost £27 equivalent to nearly £200 at the present day.

STEAM EXCURSIONS.—The numerous excursionists by the Mars steamer last Wednesday were highly gratified by their trip northward from Dublin. The wind blowing from the land, the sea was perfectly smooth, and the clearness of the atmosphere afforded a fine opportunity of viewing the interesting localities which lay along the route. The excursion for next Wednesday promises to be peculiarly interesting, purposing to be extended beyond Wicklow Head, and bringing to view a beautiful line of coast, including the bold prominence of Arklow Rock, the opening of the Vale of Ovoca, and Tara Hill, in the county of Wexford, together with the lofty heights inland of the Wicklow range of mountains, including Douce, 2,384 feet; Kippure, 2,473; Thonagee 2,683; and Lugnaquilla, 3,201. A rich treat is thus provided for the citizens and their families, at a season too, when a short sea trip, by day, in smooth water will afford them so much enjoyment and healthy recreation.

A PHILOSOPHER IN DIFFICULTIES.—Some years before I was born, a large whale was caught at the Nore, and towed up to London-bridge, the Lord Mayor having claimed it. When it had been at London-bridge some little time, the Government sent a notice to say the whale belonged to them. Upon which the Lord Mayor sent answer, "Well, if the whale belongs to you, I order you to remove it immediately from London bridge." The whale was therefore towed down stream again to the Isle of Dogs, below Greenwich. The late Mr. Clift, the energetic and talented assistant of his great master, John Hunter, went down to see it. He found it on the shore, with its huge mouth propped open with poles In his eagerness to examine the internal parts of the mouth, Mr Clift stepped inside the mouth, between the lower jaws, where the tongue is situated. This tongue is a huge spongy mass, and being at that time exceedingly soft, from exposure to air, gave way like a bog; at the same time he slipped forward towards the whale's gullet, nearly as far as he could go. Poor Mr Clift was in a really dangerous predicament, he sank lower and lower into the substance of the tongue and gullet, till he nearly disappeared altogether. He was short in stature, and in a few seconds would doubtless have lost his life in the horrible oily mass, had not assistance been quickly afforded him. It was with great difficulty that a boathook was put in requisition, and the good little man hauled out of the whale's tongue.—*Buckland's Curiosities.*

BELFAST MEN IN SICILY.—Amongst those who were wounded at the battle of Melazzo, it was mentioned that a Mr. Patterson was wounded in the hand, and it will interest many of our readers to know that he is one of two young gentlemen, students of Queen's College, Belfast, who left not many weeks since, and joined the Liberator of Sicily at Palermo. The one is Mr. Alexander Patterson, son of the late Rev. Alexander Patterson, of Ballymena, and nephew of Doctor Patterson, of Belfast; and the other Mr. Nelson, son of the Rev. C. S. Nelson, of Downpatrick. They joined the army of Garibaldi after the fall of Palermo, and on being introduced to the distinguished General, were at once appointed ensigns in the English regiment then being formed by Lieutenant-Colonel Dunne and Captain Wyndham. They left Palermo with the General, and were with him in the gallant fight at Melazzo. Mr. Nelson escaped unwounded, and the wound in the hand received by Mr. Patterson was slight, and did not oblige him to leave the field. He was afterwards, however, wounded more severely in the leg—a musket ball having passed between the muscle and the bone, and he was then carried from the field, and received in the house of a Sicilian gentleman at Barcelona, by whom he is treated with the utmost kindness. Letters were received from Mr. Patterson yesterday morning, and we are happy to know that the injuries he has received need not cause the slightest uneasiness to his friends. He has been promoted to a lieutenancy in the regiment. Mr. Patterson is a distinguished student of Queen's College, Belfast, having taken scholarship in two succeeding sessions.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

AMUSING SCENE IN THE HOUSE.—A very ludicrous incident occurred in the House of Commons on Tuesday at the morning sitting. In consequence of the protracted sitting on the paper duties debate, forty members could not be got to "make a House" at twelve o'clock. The Speaker sat on the Treasury Bench, with his little cocked hat in his hand, looking very seedy and fatigued. The chaplain said the prayers to about a dozen M.P.'s, and at half-past twelve o'clock but nineteen members were present. On such occasions, and until a House is made, the Sergeant-at-arms, or his deputy, stands at the door, and no member is allowed to leave until the full complement of forty is made up. The nineteen members were seated in solitary grandeur, whispering to themselves, and wondering who would next put in an appearance, when a tall figure with a rather bushy head was seen approaching the glass door. The figure having remained a few seconds peeping over the carved brass-work which covers a portion of the glazed door, gradually introduced its head, and revealed the well-known features of Mr. Maguire, the member for Dungarvan. The head was immediately withdrawn, and the shoulders were about to follow, when Capt. Gosset, the Deputy Sergeant-at-arms, who was watching his victim, pounced upon him, and, catching him by the arm, drew him into the House. A general titter followed the capture, which was converted into a perfect scream of laughter, as the honorable member endeavoured to resent the indignity by shaking off the sergeant. Captain Gossett, however, held on like a bailiff, and pointed with one hand to a seat while he held Mr. Maguire with the other. This little episode lasted no longer than it takes to describe it, but the anger of the member for Dungarvan, and the quiet, authoritative manner of the official, who knew he was right and was determined to perish rather than resign his victim, formed a picture which will not soon be forgotten by those who had the privilege of witnessing it. Mr. Maguire, finding there was no help for it unless he knocked the Sergeant down and that the fun was growing fast and furious at his expense, sank into a seat and took counsel with several members as to whether he should not appeal to the Speaker for redress. Upon being informed, however, that the Deputy-Sergeant had but performed his duty, Mr. Maguire's natural good-humour returned, and the honourable gentleman and Capt. Gossett are now on as good terms as ever. Capt. Gossett is a general favourite in the House of Commons, and few things would give greater satisfaction in the precincts of that receptacle of national wisdom than that the great Duke of Bedford would pension off, as becomes his ducal pedigree, his little step-brother, Lord Charles Russell, so that the Deputy-Sergeant might succeed him to the full-blown dignity of Sergeant-at-Arms.

THE FATHER OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE.—The *Bradford Observer*, of yesterday, in contradiction of a paragraph "going the rounds," states that the Rev. P. Bronte, of Haworth, now 83 years of age, preached his last sermon, not on the 21st ult., but on the 30th of October, 1859, and has not been in the church since. For some months past the venerable gentleman has not quitted the parsonage house, and is almost confined to his bed. The Lord Bishop of Ripon held a confirmation at Haworth, on Monday, and during the day his lordship visited the octogenarian pastor in his bedroom, where he was confined to his bed. The statement as to the successor to the incumbency is also altogether premature.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, AUG. 9.

THE GALWAY SUBSIDY.

Upon the vote for the subsidy in connection with the Galway contract being proposed,

Mr. LAING said that as a motion had been placed upon the paper in opposition to this vote he was desirous of explaining how matters stood regarding it. A contract was entered into by the late Government with the Atlantic Royal Mail Company for the conveyance of mails across the Atlantic, and it was duly signed and executed by both parties. It was in the usual form of such documents, with a trifling exception, namely, the introduction of words specifying the amount of the subsidy; but in all other respects it was a perfectly valid and binding contract. It excited at the time a good deal of public interest, and upon the assembling of the new Parliament after the dissolution succeeding the retirement of the late Government, considerable discussion ensued upon it, but no resolution was come to. A select committee, however, was appointed to inquire into the question of contracts generally, and that committee entered on a lengthened investigation. The Dover contract, among others, was brought under their consideration, and with respect to that they made a special recommendation that it should be cancelled, and that the money should be voted for it by Parliament. With respect to the Galway contract they made two reports, but in neither had they made any specific recommendation regarding the subsidy. No adverse proceedings, therefore, having been taken as to that contract, the company commenced building four large steamers at a cost of £480,000. One of those steamers was already finished, and engaged in performing the service between Galway and America. The rest were so far completed that a few weeks would suffice to render them available, one actually having been already launched and ready to start, and the others being prepared for launching. Just before the contract had been commenced an arrangement had been proposed for the transfer of this service to the Canadian Government, but it fell to the ground because it was found on going into details that so much new matter, such as the alteration of the ports of arrival and departure, the times of sailing, the penalties, and so forth, would be involved in its being carried out, that it would substantially almost necessitate the making of a new contract; and the Government, feeling that they were pledged to the House of Commons and the public not to enter into any new contracts of this description without putting them up to public competition, determined that they could not with propriety sanction the transfer. Now, in dealing with the company the Government had this simple state of facts before them. The contract was, beyond all question, legally binding. The vessels were so nearly ready that they could not decently object to ratify the contract simply because they were actually not ready. (Hear.) Broader ground than that must be found before they could refuse to complete their own engagements. (Hear, hear.) They therefore felt that there was no course open to them but to fulfil their obligations under the contract. They had therefore proposed this vote to the house, and intended to support it, by their own votes, an honest *bona fide* support. (Hear, hear.) As far as the Government were concerned he felt he need not add to these remarks; but having been himself a member of the contract committee, having concurred cordially with the majority of that committee in refraining from recommending that this contract should be cancelled, and considering that that majority were mainly responsible for the course so adopted, he was anxious to say a few words in justification of the conclusions at which they had arrived. (Hear, hear.) It would, he knew, be admitted by every gentleman in the house that a contract of such a nature, being legally binding, and an outlay of nearly half a million having been entered upon, in the belief that good faith would be observed, no committee could recommend that it should be cancelled. Upon what grounds had it been suggested that such a recommendation might have been justly made? One ground was that of the impolitic character of the contract. He admitted at once that the committee had undoubtedly come to the conclusion that it was an improvident and impolitic arrangement. He said this in no party spirit, nor with any wish to impute undue blame to the late Government, because the evidence brought before the committee showed that neither party had anything to boast of as to the way in which contracts had been conducted in past times. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But during the time Mr. Wilson was Financial Secretary this description of business had been confided so much to him that on his removal the records were not in the state they ought to have been. And although he had admitted the contract was improvident it was not so in its general purport and object, for he thought that as long as subsidies for steam service across the Atlantic were granted, inasmuch as Ireland contributed about one-third of the whole postage, and from its geographical position afforded the nearest, and therefore the speediest, point for departure to America, Ireland might justly claim to be considered entitled to such a contract. (Hear, hear.) The mode of carrying out the contract was very unfortunate, because it was made in violation of distinct pledges given to Canada, and to an independent company of steam-boat proprietors at Liverpool, and also in violation of the interests of British taxpayers, and who had a right that services of this sort should be put up to competition—(hear, hear)—but admitting that to the fullest extent, he felt that an arrangement of this sort could not be set aside on general grounds of policy or impolicy, or, that if a man entrusted to an agent a particular kind of business for a series of years, and that agent made a mistake, that he should be turned round upon by the Government. The House, whether rightly or wrongly, had been in the habit for years of leaving to the executive Government the arrangement of contracts of this description; and though many of them might be reviewed on grounds of general policy, there was no instance in which the House had refused to vote an estimate of this kind on the simple ground that they had made a bad bargain and that the arrangement was impolitic. There was one reason why this course could not with propriety be adopted, for if the House had thought itself at liberty to cancel this contract on grounds of general policy, the time to have done so was not this year, but last. Last year the company had not entered into an execution of those engagements by which they had since incurred heavy pecuniary liabilities. Last year it would have been possible to do it without involving the company in loss; but this year they could not do it without entailing the loss upon them of a heavy sum of money. There would be no sort of justice in cancelling the contract on grounds of general policy, unless they were prepared to take the same course with the Cunard contract, which stood on precisely the same grounds (Hear, hear.) To discuss the question on the grounds of policy or impolicy was beside the matter. A question had been raised whether a specific ground might not be found in the words "monies to be voted by Parliament" for rejecting the contract, and if the construction put on these words last session by the hon. member for Bucks had been correct, if the words were held to mean a complete suspension of proceedings until the judgment of Parliament was obtained, and if they had been equivalent to the recommendation since made by the select committee and adopted by the House—namely, that there should be an express proviso, making every contract subject to Parliament, there would then have been valid grounds on which the House would proceed to exercise its judgment on the policy or impolicy of the contract. If that construction could be maintained, it would have saved the committee a vast deal of labour, and instead of three months, they might have done the work in as many days. When, however, they came to sift the words it was found that they had no such meaning. They were introduced by the hon. member for Stamford when he was Financial Secretary to the Treasury, with the object of protecting members of the government against the probability of actions in the event of Parliament declining to sanction those contracts. The internal evidence of the contract went, in combination with the words of the contract, to show that it was the duty of the Government and Parliament to come to a decision on the matter last session and not this, and before the company had incurred liability. The proceedings in committee, and the obvious construction of the document, showed that it was intended to prevent actions, and to put the House in the position of being able to negative the contract if they thought fit, but not without sufficient grounds of justification. That was precisely the interpretation of the Dover committee, that the words would not be sufficient to justify a negative of the contract unless corruption and collusion was shown on the part of the contractor. Another point referred to was the justification of refusing sanction to the vote on the ground that the company had been in considerable pecuniary embarrassments and difficulties, and that the certificate given to Government was probably an insufficient document. But that appeared to him to be beside the present question, because Government, being the agent for Parliament, had made a mistake in not inquiring into the solvency of the company, they could not in fairness visit the innocent parties, who had invested money in the concern, on the ground of a mistake made by one of their agents. It was probable that if the circumstances of the company had been more rigidly inquired into before the contract was taken, fair grounds might have been found for not proceeding further, but as that had not been done it was not just now that they had built their vessels and got into operation, to make that a ground for refusing the contract. (Hear, hear.) There was only one remaining ground of substance or plausible, for taking such a violent and extreme step for setting aside the contract. He referred to the second report of the select committee, in which certain agreements were entered into by Mr. Lever, one of the promoters of the company, with certain parties, one of them being a Mr. O'Malley Irwin, who was to receive a considerable sum, £5,000, in consideration of his influence and good offices in obtaining the contract, and with respect to which an action was afterwards brought. He did not wish to bear hardly on the hon. member for Galway. He was not at that time a member of the House, and he stated before the committee that he was somewhat inexperienced in these transactions; but for any man, and still more a Manchester man, to think that the influence of Mr. O'Malley Irwin was worth £5,000, argued, he thought, a great amount of Arcadian simplicity. (A laugh.) No one, he thought, could fail to come to the conclusion come to by the committee, that an agreement of that sort did deserve reprobation. It was the duty of the House to set its face against the introduction of a practice of that sort, which, on a larger scale, would be productive of mischievous consequences. He heartily adopted the recommendation at which the committee unanimously arrived, that if the contract had been with Mr. Lever personally, it would have been proper to lay down some rules, as in the Churchward case on the Dover committee, and refuse to vote money for its execution; but it was a totally different thing when the contract was with an independent company, and with a large body of innocent shareholders. The contract entered into was not with Mr. Lever, but with the Atlantic Mail Company, on the 21st April, 1859. The date of the contract was almost a year subsequent to the agreement. That was important, because if Mr. Lever, under the agreement, had obtained the contract, and had made it over with all its benefits to the company, he might have been held liable for the consequences; but the contract was not made with him individually, but with a company, represented by a chairman, whom he believed was the last man in the world to recognise or adopt such a transaction, and who mainly negociated the contract, the hon. member for Sheffield, whose Spartan virtue they were all aware of. Whether the contract was rightly or wrongly entered into, the question was not the interests of Mr. Irwin but the important interests of Ireland, and no one would imagine that the parties to the contract exercised any real influence in granting it; and this was proved by the break-down of the allegations in committee. They had a confidential interview with Lord Derby, whom they waylaid going to the Treasury, and attacked him with great pertinacity, until he had to take refuge in his office. No one could say that the contract was obtained by the corrupt influence of Mr. Irwin. It was done hastily and improvidently, and without due consideration to the English and Canadian interests, but there was no evidence of corruption. That being the case, could they hold independent shareholders responsible for the acts of one of the directors, done ten months before the contract was obtained—for acts for which none of them were responsible? Although he thought this was a bad bargain for the public, and that such a subsidy ought never to have been given, still, as the subsidy had been given, looking at the rate of mileage paid, and testing it by that paid to the Cunard line and others, he did not think the payment was higher in this than in other cases. There was a strong impression that the rate of payment was altogether extravagant, because the Canadian Government had offered to pay £30,000 as a bonus to have the contract handed over to them, but the reason why the Canadian Government were in a position to offer that large bonus was simply this, that the Canadian Government had themselves subsidised a company for £85,000, and it was clear that if they could have got the Galway contract for £78,000 by putting the two together, their loss would have been much less than if they were confined to their own contract. He referred to this to show that the shareholders could not have had any suspicion that anything was wrong in the company's proceedings, seeing that no action was last session taken in Parliament against them. Upon this contract being entered into as many as 1,750 Irish gentlemen were induced, under the circumstances, to become shareholders, and to subscribe money to the undertaking, believing it to be to the interest of their country. It would, therefore, be an extreme hardship on those shareholders to make them suffer for an agreement which had been made many months before. A point had been raised whether it would not be better to cancel the contract, and give compensation to the shareholders. Such a course was utterly out of the question, looking at the magnitude of the compensation it would be necessary to give. Beyond that it would be impossible to draw a line between the different classes of shareholders to whom compensation should be given. Assuming the service to yield £30,000, that would leave a loss of £50,000, and the question was, whether, for the sake of saving that sum, the Government should incur the odium of repudiation. This was not merely an Irish question—it was one affecting the whole country. He wished the question to be fairly considered, and he hoped that the representatives of English boroughs would not be prejudiced under the belief that this was merely an Irish job. He stood upon the ground that a bargain was a bargain, and it was of the last importance that they should stand firmly on the ground. Nothing could be worse than even the semblance of repudiation, and he trusted that no step would be taken which might possibly lead the country into a similar position with regard to contracts as that in which certain American states were placed. He concluded by moving the vote.

Mr. BOUVERIE said that in moving a direct negative to the vote he hoped that gentlemen from the sister country would not think that in doing so he was animated by a spirit of hostility to that portion of the country from which they came. The proposed vote of £60,000 was the first instalment for the Galway contract. That contract was £78,000 for seven years, and if this vote were passed no further opposition could be taken, and the country would incur an expenditure of £546,000. They must, therefore, be careful how they took the first step in the matter. He was directly at issue with the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Laing) about the contract having been settled, and that the House of Commons had nothing further to do with it. This was the first postal contract in which the words were introduced, "the money to be paid out of monies to be provided by parliament." There was the authority of the hon. baronet the member for Stamford (Sir S Northcote) that these words were introduced in order to give parliament an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion upon the contract. The company objected to these words being introduced, but still they took the contract subject to that condition. It was rather too much for the Secretary of the Treasury to say it was too late to dispute this contract now, it should have been disputed last year. He (Mr Bouverie) did dispute it last year, and he was then told that a committee would be appointed to inquire into the facts, and when that committee reported then would be the time to discuss the matter. How, then, could the Secretary to the Treasury have the face to say that this matter ought to have been disputed last year? The right hon. gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire distinctly told the house last year that when the vote should be proposed the House would have an opportunity of considering and deciding upon the whole question. He (Mr. Bouverie) hoped, therefore, that they should hear nothing further upon that point. He would submit to the committee that this was a needless expenditure. This was a payment for postal service across the Atlantic. He thought it his duty a few weeks ago to move for a copy of the registrar at the Custom-house of the ships stated by the hon. member for Galway as being part of the capital. It appeared that two of these ships did not belong to the company at all, and the rest were mortgaged to clerks of capitalists in the city for accounts due. The new ship now on its way to America was mortgaged to its builder. What then was this but a a bubble company? Parliament was dissolved on the 18th of April, and the contract was signed under Lord Derby's Government on the 22nd of April. He did not hesitate to call this a gigantic electioneering job on the part of Lord Derby's Government. (Hear.) What were the disclosures that were made by the hon member for Galway? It appeared that that hon. gentleman held one-fourth of the shares of that company. In an action brought in the Court of Exchequer, upon an agreement between Mr. Lever and Mr. Irwin, the Chief Baron said in point of law it appeared to him that the temptation to corrupt bargains, as was disclosed, led to every possible mischief in political life. The contract was conceived in corruption; and he hoped that the House would not make itself a party to such disgraceful transactions. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WHITESIDE said the right hon. gentleman made the same allegations last year, and he failed in substantiating them. The right hon. gentleman made them again this year, and he would still more signally fail in proving them. What was the ground of the first point he had made? The right hon. gentleman said the contract had been imprudently entered into, and asked what business had Lord Derby to make it. He (Mr. Whiteside) would tell him Lord Derby made it because he was then First Lord of the Treasury. When the Secretary of the Treasury made such a contract it was considered all right; but when the First Lord of the Treasury made it, it must, forsooth, be all wrong. He thought it extraordinary that the Secretary of the Treasury, who seemed to manage those affairs as he thought fit, had left no records of the facts connected with them. He should remind the hon. gentleman of a former contract entered into with the European and Australian Company, in which the company lost in one year a capital of £400,000 and the service turned out to be a great failure. (Hear, hear.) The Secretary for the Treasury said that this contract had been entirely arranged by the then financial secretary, whose acts did not appear to have received the confirmation of any other authority. He (Mr. Whiteside) wondered how these facts could have escaped the vigilant eye of the hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) What were the facts of the present case? From the day the contract was made it was faithfully fulfilled and diligently performed, and the time, too, was better kept than upon the Cunard line. Three times had those vessels met with mishaps in the Channel. The Great Britain went ashore, the Africa struck upon the Belfast coast, and a third vessel encountered a similar accident, whereas the passage from Galway to America had in no instance failed, though it was sought to condemn the company and their ships. The Post Office authorities had the power of enforcing the provisions of the contract, and had been very strict in requiring their observance by the company. They were perfectly right in doing so, and the company had no grounds of complaint upon that head. Since the subsidy had been granted, £125,000 had been subscribed by solvent men. It was, therefore, absurd to say that the company had not capital to perform their work. It was clear if the company failed to perform their work, they would not be paid any money. The hon. gentleman was entirely astray when he alleged that the idea of a packet communication between Galway and America had been taken up on the eve of a general election. The right hon. gentleman was in this respect labouring under a complete delusion. The object had been actively pursued in Ireland ten or eleven years ago. About eight years ago he presided at a meeting of the most respectable merchants and bankers in Ireland, called together for the furtherance of the object. He recollected an American gentleman observing to him at that time that the people in England would never permit a measure of the kind to the prejudice of their own interests, and asked to be authorised to push the matter in America, and he would engage to get it completed in New York. He (Mr. Whiteside) did not credit that gentleman's statement, because he felt sure that if the measure were shown to be of benefit to Ireland the people of England would never oppose it. (Hear, hear.) He asked a manufacturer in the North of Ireland why he was so zealous in his exertions to promote this communication between Galway and America, and his reply was, that inasmuch as they had only a trade with England and America, there was no chance whatever of the regular Atlantic traders calling into any of the ports of Ireland unless a direct communication was established between Ireland and America. Had they no right to complain that Ireland's correspondence with America should pass through England? The Irish postal communication was enormous. On what ground were they not to be considered? The Irish generally believed that this contract was opposed merely because it would do a benefit to Ireland. The committee had reported that they believed it would be beneficial to Ireland; and, in speaking of the competition, they added that the price was moderate if the conditions were fulfilled. The conditions had been fulfilled, and it was impossible for any one to argue that it was not beneficial to Ireland. He thought the right hon. gentleman would admit he had fallen into error, and would give his vote in favour of the subsidy. Then, with regard to the corruption that had been imputed. The arrangements for the contract had been concluded in the latter end of February, and not after the dissolution had occurred. But what was likely to happen? By railway communication, nearly perfect from Galway to Belfast and the West of Ireland, the journey would be one of merely three hours an a half, and all the linen trade would consequently pass that way. It would be of great advantage, therefore, to Scotland. Then the vessels would carry greater numbers than the Cunard vessels could do, more cheaply, and more conveniently; and when they were voting large amounts for fortifications it might be found very convenient to obtain speedy communication of this character. (Hear, hear.) But where was the fraud which had been imputed by the right hon. gentleman? He had stated the directors had resigned; but this was no argument on the point. The Post Office had the right to enforce the letter of the bond, and unless the conditions were complied with the contract would fail. He had read the trial the right hon. gentleman had referred to, and he was much amused with it, but there was no corruption in that trial. The judge said he thought there was no case; Serjeant Shee went into no evidence, and the verdict was not worth a farthing. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It was ridiculous to impute corruption on such grounds as those stated by the right hon. gentleman. There really was no ground for the accusation. The case was a clear one. Ireland had a right to this contract. (Hear, hear.) The railway to Galway had been predicted to be a failure. It had succeeded completely, and this contract was merely a supplement to that communication, and it was rendered necessary, and was loudly called for. He felt convinced the House would therefore support it. (Cheers.)

After some further discussion, in which Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. DISRAELI, and Mr. ROEBUCK took part, the committee divided, and the vote was carried by a majority of 106.

SPORTING.

ROSCOMMON RACES—AUGUST 22 and 23.

ENTRIES FOR THE TRADESMEN'S PLATE.

Mr. Going's Daniel, 4 yrs; Mr. James Murphy's Buckstone, 5 yrs; Lord de Freyne's Reynard, 5 yrs; Lord de Freyne's Jack Randal, 5 yrs; Lord de Freyne's O'Connell 4 yrs; Captain Goff's Vigo, 5 yrs; Mr E J Irwin's Easter, Monday, 6 yrs; Mr E J Irwin's Music, 4 yrs; Mr. James Doran's Andy, 3 yrs.

CRICKET.

DUNDRUM v. SECOND ELEVEN OF KINGSTOWN.

On Saturday last, notwithstanding the boisterous state of the weather, the prettily-situated ground of the Kingstown Cricket Club, presented rather an animated appearance. Great excitement attended this match, inasmuch as one of the contending parties was a new club, and had never made its appearance on the Kingstown ground before. Shortly after the time appointed for the commencement of the match, the Dundrum men, with Messrs. Lewis and Hallowes bowling, were on the alert, to see how they could best dispose of the wickets of Major Ridley and Mr. W. Samuels. These gentlemen tired the bowling very much (indeed they had to put on a change), and were not got rid of until they had both put very respectable scores opposite their names. Mr. W. Samuels' play frequently elicited shouts of applause. The other wickets of the Kingstown Eleven fell in quick succession before the splendid bowling of Mr. Hallowes; they, however, succeeding in making seventy-five runs. For the Dundrum side Messrs. B. Hallowes and Otway seemed to do all the work, as far as batting went, as will be seen from their respective scores, but the bowling of Mr. W. Wiley, jun., proved as effective for his side as that of Mr. Hallowes for the Dundrum. Major Ridley was also successful in lowering the wickets opposite to him. They were disposed of after having made sixty-three runs. It was endeavoured to play out the match, but the shades of evening having fallen faster than was anticipated, the contending parties had to desist from their labours, the Kingstown having scored thirty-nine runs, with the loss of four wickets. Thus this exciting match was decided by the first innings in favour of Kingstown by twelve runs. Subjoined is the score in extenso:—

KINGSTOWN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Major Ridley, b Graves,	10	not out,	14
W Samuels, Esq, b B Hallowes,	24		
J H Samuels, Esq, b Graves,	7		
J Murphy, Esq, b B Hallowes,	6	not out,	8
W Wiley, jun., Esq, b B Hallowes,	0		
E Leechman, Esq, b B Hallowes,	7	b B Hallowes,	7
C Ormsby, Esq, c B Hallowes,	1	b B Hallowes,	7
C Lachman, Esq, b Hallowes,	0		
R Johns, Esq, l b w, b Lewis,	0		
T Alfreds, Esq, b B Hallowes,	0	b Hobart,	0
G Cunningham, Esq, not out,	2	c Graves, b Hobart,	0
B 9, l b 2, w b 6, n b 1,	18	Byes,	3
Total,	75	Total,	39

R H Lewis, Esq, c Cunningham, b Ridley,	1
B Johnson, Esq, b W Wiley,	4
S Graves, Esq, b Alfred b Ridley,	3
B Hallowes, Esq, c W Wiley, b Ridley,	16
G B Hallowes, Esq, b W Wiley,	4
S Murdock, Esq, b W Wiley,	1
T Smith, Esq, b Ridley,	0
J H Otway, Esq, not out,	16
F Hitchcock, Esq, b Ridley,	0
J Benson, Esq, c E Leechman,	2
R Crandfeld, b W Wiley,	0
B 9, l b 1, w b 4, n b, 2,	16
Total,	63

13TH DEPOT BATTALION v. GALWAY CLUB.

This match was commenced at Birr, on the 6th August, 1860, at 12.30, but could not be played out, being a one day's match, and the stumps having been drawn at 6-30.

13TH DEPOT BATTALION.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Ensign Connor, 21st, run out,	4	b Mr Waller,	10
Sergeant Horsley, 21st, run out,	20	do do	7
Lieutenant G de L Lacy, b Captain Eyre,	8	do do	0
Captain J O J Priestley, 55th, b Mr Waller,	13	c J Blake, Waller,	0
Captain Hingeston, 58th, Captain Eyre,	12	b Waller,	2
Ensign Lingard, 21st, b Captain Eyre,	5	run out,	0
Ensign Storks, 58th, b Mr Waller,	2	b Waller,	2
Lieutenant Mariner, 58th, run out,	15	c Waller, Persse,	4
Captain the Hon S Ward, Staff, b Mr Waller,	7	b Waller,	4
Captain Bytheres, 21st, b Mr Waller,	0	not out,	1
Private Porter, 21st, not out,	0	b Waller,	2
B 3, l b 1, w 1	5	B 5,	5
Total,	91	Total	37

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr Waller, b Sergeant Horsley,	0		
Mr Bouchier, b Lieut. Lacey,	4	not out,	8
Mr Rush, c Capt. Priestly, Lieutenant Lacy,	13	not out,	8
Mr Persse, c Lieut. Mariner, Lieut. Lacey,	5		
Captain Eyre, b Lieut. Lacey,	8		
Mr Blake, b Sergeant Horsley,	2		
Mr Eyre, b Sergt. Horsley	0		
Mr Evans, b Sergt. Horsley	0	c b, Lieut. Lacy,	0
Mr A Blake, not out,	3		
Mr Maunsell b Lieutenant Lacey,	3		
Mr Ryan, b Lieutenant Lacey,	2		
B 4, l b 1, w 3,	8	B 2,	2
Total,	48	Total,	8

Irish Railway Returns.

MADE UP TO THE RESPECTIVE DATES AS UNDER.

Name of Railway.	1860. £	s.	d.	1859. £	s.	d.
Ballymena and Portrush, Aug 4	445	16	8	417	0	11
Belfast and Northern Counties, Aug 4	1510	7	10	1349	11	5
Belfast and County Down, Aug 4	695	0	9	626	16	5
Cork and Bandon, Aug 4	594	15	4	540	14	9
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, Aug 4	411	15	4	315	18	2
Dublin and Belfast Junction, Aug 5	1335	15	0	1325	1	0
Dublin and Drogheda, Aug 5	2020	12	0	2042	19	0
Dublin and Wicklow, Aug 4	3096	2	0	2794	15	0
Dundalk, Enniskillen, & Londonderry, Aug 5	1511	9	0	1785	9	0
Great Southern & Western, Aug 4*	8725	18	0	7867	16	0
Irish South Eastern, Aug 4	290	9	0	293	8	0
Limerick and Ennis, Aug 4	217	18	5	183	5	0
Midland Great Western, Aug 5	4008	11	0	3878	7	0
Ulster, Aug 5	1912	3	6	1779	4	2
Waterford and Limerick, Aug 4	1516	6	7	1382	4	5
Waterford and Kilkenny, Aug 4	452	3	0	398	14	0
Waterford and Tramore, Aug 4	241	7	0	275	11	0

* The above includes the receipts of the Killarney Junction and the Tralee and Killarney lines, now amalgamated with this line which are not included in the receipts for the corresponding week of last year (226 miles open).

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH RETURNS.

	1860.	1859.
Birkenhead	43106	47221
Bristol and Exeter	7119	7508
Great Northern	28131	26267
Great Western	37889	33963
Lancashire and Yorkshire	42469	37450
London and North Western	34163	35727
London and South Western	34675	20953
London and Brighton	28694	29679
London and Blackwall	1906	1583
Manchester, Sheffield, &c.	12427	11594
Midland	47827	37735
North Eastern	42315	40788
North British	6709	7546
South Eastern	30055	28027
West Hartlepool	4527	3855
West Midland	7327	6553
Dundee and Arbroath	977	702
Edinburgh and Glasgow	7002	6602
Glasgow and South Western	10069	8164
Great Northern of Scotland	1966	1883

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, FRIDAY, AUG. 10.—The Austrian Government intended, as soon as the principle of intervention in Syria had been agreed upon at the Conference, to despatch a battalion of Tyrolese Chasseurs to Aleppo; the Porte, however, having officially assured the Austrian Cabinet that, according to the latest information received, Fuad Pacha had guaranteed to pacify Syria without the aid of foreign troops, the project was abandoned.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has ordered that foreigners coming to Paris to witness the festivals of the 15th of August, the Emperor's fete day, shall not be required to show passports. The Superior Council of Commerce of France, which has already held forty-one sittings, will not have executed its labours before another month. After the report on the cotton trade is concluded, the councill will commence the consideration of the silk trade.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes the usual monthly return of the Bank of France, which shows the following results as compared with the July returns:—Increase cash in hand, 24 5-6ths millions; Bills Discounted, not yet due, 10½ millions; Treasury Balance, 4¼ millions; Private Accounts, 26¼ millions; Decrease Advanced, 43½ millions; Bank Notes, 27½ millions.

NAPLES.

Letters from Palermo, dated 2nd August, report that a party had been attempting to create troubles. The Government had acted with a certain generosity, but it has now arrested a great number of all classes, and sent them off with passports to any country out of Italy.

ITALY.

MESSINA, AUGUST 8.—Garibaldi has not yet left for the mainland, but still continues his preparations.

The "Daily News," speaking of affairs in Italy remarks, if Garibaldi carries his victorious army to the mainland of the Neapolitan states the muttered curses of diplomats will pursue him like a blight. By his chivalrious reply to Victor Emmanuel he disavows the responsibility of his chosen king, and liberated Count Cavour from the pressure of warnings and remonstrances. If he goes to Naples, it is not until the anarchy of good intentions struggles against the sullen perfidy and inert resistance of a doomed Count demands the interpositon of the strong and faithful hand that has set Sicily free. The Neapolitans are paralysed and helpless. The Queen Mother at Gaeta organises a bloody reaction under Austrian auspices. The elemented young king prays to all his saints for succour, and trusts to his foreign mercinaries for the final vengeance. One half of the army is panting for pillage and massacre, and the other half eager to make common cause with the army in Italy.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

DOVER, THURSDAY.—When the Artillery Volunteer Corps were engaged in the gun practice at Archcliff fort, one of the guns burst, scattering its fragments in all directions. Mr. G. F. Thompson, solicitor, one of the lieutenants, and a sergeant, were killed on the spot, and several other members of the corps are seriously injured.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

We ("Times") are authorised to announce that a marriage has been arranged between Lady Emma Stanley, only daughter of the Earl of Derby, and Colonel Talbot, brother of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The commander of the Fox has written a letter from the Faroe Islands on the operations of the expedition at that point. He designates the strong currents of which so much has been said as bugbears. Altogether the letter gives reason to hope for a favourable result to the survey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Council of State is discussing at Naples the programme of Lotoria Romana.

The Queen mother is to leave instantly, that is, if the programme is accepted.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—It now appears from the "Diritto," Genoese journal, that when Cavour sent Farini to remonstrate with Garibaldi's agent at this port, Bertani, there was just cause for Government interference. Cavour had neither the will nor the power to stop the current of recruits flowing from all Italy towards the Sicilian coast, but that was not the Prime Minister's solicitude. A mad attempt was about to come off, planned by Bertani, without any sanction of Garibaldi—viz., the despatch of a fighting expedition, similar to Zambianchi's late blind foray, into the Papal territory; a rising in Ombria being to ensue, and of course an immediate conflict, under rash auspices, with Lamoriciere. Not only has Cavour put a stop to this folly; but, in accord with Count Ricasoli, he has massed a corps of troops at Florence, intended to march into Ombrio at any outbreak there. The presence of Garibaldi at Naples is contemplated as imminent; and should he then move into the Roman provinces, the King of Upper Italy will take under his protection the Pope's territory against any such invasion; whereupon Lamoriciere, in command of the Papal miscellany, General Fanti, with a Piedmontese division, and Garibaldi, at the head of a national force, are possibly destined to fight a sort of triangular duel on the debatable land. The French garrison at Rome are under strict orders to confine their duties to the protection of the Court and person of the Pontiff in that capital otherwise a fourth belligerent might appear on the field.

A voice from Corsica claims Garibaldi as a native product, his grandfather having, it seems, left that island for the mainland; and Pierre Bonaparte writes to Bertani on that important point from Ajaccio, signing himself "Representative chosen in 1848;" he might have added, Socialist member of the *Montagne* and Red Republican. He takes the opportunity of reminding Italians that Carlo Bonaparte (late Prince Canino) presided over the late Roman Parliament. This scion of the Imperial family exhibits sincere consistency in his original extreme views, which bar his access to the circle at the Tuileries.

L'Opinione Nationale upholds the telegram as to a corps of 1,500 men having landed near Reggio, but not under guidance of the Sicilian Liberator in person, Major Stocco being in command. That journal goes on to fix the point at which Garibaldi means to disembark—viz., Caserta! which happens to be twelve miles inland, but Shakspere shipwrecks some of his *dram. pers.* on the coast of Bohemia. The actual landing and the actual roadstead will be known only when an accomplished fact, and the flash be seen before they can say "it lightens."

The selection of General d'Hautpoul for command in Syria is warranted by that officer's previous knowledge of the district round Lebanon. Between the battles of Konieh, in 1832, and Nesib, in 1841, Col. Selves (Soliman Pacha), then in the service of Mehemet Ali, detached young d'Hautpoul into the mountain territory to establish order among the conflicting tribes. Syria, while under the rule of the great Egyptian organiser, enjoyed the only interval of prosperity and peace it had long known; and had the annexation of the Damascus Paschalick to Cairo been then permitted by Great Britain, there can be hardly any doubt that such arrangement would have been highly beneficial to those most interested in the settlement. But, then, Commodore Charles Napier would not have won glory by bombarding St. Jean d'Acre, and capturing Sidon on a donkey.

The root of all evil in this part of Syria is the comparatively recent substitution of a Turkish police in lieu of the local, semi-patriarchal rule of the Emirs. Old Beschir, who was the last potentate on the mountain, began his reign as early as 1795. He saw General Bonaparte and knew Sir Sidney Smith, prolonging his *quasi*-sovereignty up to 1840. The present writer saw and knew *him*. The mischief and absurdity of centralisation is well exemplified in the condition of the Austrian Empire, but applied to this part of Turkey the system is far more monstrously inefficient and destructive. Whatever objection diplomacy may put forth against any local administration of Syrian affairs under Abdel Kader, or any other reasonable ruler, no well-wisher to humanity or friend of Palestine can seek to prolong the anarchy consequent on governing it from the Seraglio.

It was the blind and brutal massacre of Greek families in the Isle of Scio by Turkish satraps that roused sluggish Europe to rescue Greece from such atrocities: the integrity of the Ottoman Porte got a sturdy kick by the declared independence of the Hellenic Paschalicks. The Algerine and Paschalicks are happily out of Turkish clutches; those of Tunis and Egypt prosper in direct ratio to their freedom from Turkish control. Is there no chance for the Holy Land?

Sixty fugitive families from Beyrout have reached the Piræus, and their welcome has been most cordial. The Athenian Government has allotted them lands at the foot and beyond Mount Pentelicus, where a Syrian colony is likely to take root and prosper. There they will be safe from insult and plunder, nor will their ears be wounded by the insolent taunt in the mouth of ignorant barbarians—"Nousarani! (Nazarenes!)

The Madrid Ministerial papers asserts that Senor Mon was admitted at Paris among the representatives of the great Powers who signed the Convention about Syria. On the other hand, "Las Novedades" and "La Discusion," opposition journals, scorn the idea of being beholden to France for eleemosynary promotion to this European rank. The "Esperanza," clerical organ, has taken up Garibaldi's biographer, Alexander Dumas, and has biographied himself in a series full of the most untrue and odious details of personal slander.

DEATH.

ALPHONSUS—August 8, at The Cottage, Londonderry, of inflammation of the brain, Mary Jane Alphonsus, the beloved child of John Alphonsus, Esq., Kilbeggan, ag[illegible] year

KINGSTOWN INTELLIGENCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The Band of the Fermanagh Militia will, by permission of Col. the Hon. S. Crichton, play at Kingstown this day (Saturday), weather permitting, from three to six o'clock, under direction of Mr. D. Hicks, Bandmaster. Programme of music to be performed:—

Slow March—"The Parade,"	Auber.
Overture—"Bronze Horse,"	Laurent.
Waltze—"Water Sprite,"	Bellini.
Selection—"Lucrezia Borgia,"	
Quadrille—"Svoborge,"	Laurent.
Waltze—"Dinorah,"	D'Albert.
Galop—"The War,"	

THE TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

The usual weekly meeting of the commissioners was held yesterday, at 10 o'clock, in the Assembly Rooms, Sussex-place—

JOHN HASLER, Esq., in the chair.

Present—Messrs. Masterson, Slator, Samuels, Gorman, Murray, Meekins, and Carey.

ROAD CROSSINGS.

The Secretary (Mr. Murray) read two tenders for five permanent street crossings, to be placed in different parts of the township. One estimate specified £1 as the expense of the laying of each crossing, and the other estimate £23 for the entire five, to be added to the sum of £8 which the county grand jury had presented for the purpose.

Mr. Gorman said he considered it was the bounden duty of the grand jury to award a sufficient sum for such purposes as that of having proper crossings, more especially as there was levied on the township between £3,000 and £4,000 a year for grand jury purposes. Nevertheless, the Town Commissioners, when they sought to effect any little improvements in the town, had almost to go a begging to obtain the necessary sum from the grand jury.

The Chairman was of opinion that it was much better to abstain from quarrelling with the proceedings of the grand jury, lest they might find themselves in a worse position. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Masterson was of opinion that it was a matter of necessity to have the crossings in question made, but both of the tenders which had been received for executing the work were too large. At the same time, the amount awarded by the grand jury was too small, and they would fail to get contractors to do the work for such a sum. What he would propose was, that they should ask Mr. Frith, the county surveyor, who had drawn up the presentment, to allow the Commissioners to expend the money given by the grand jury on four crossings instead of five.

Mr. Meekins said they had not advertised for contractors. He considered they should do so, and endeavour, by every means, to save the ratepayers unnecessary expense.

Mr. Masterson said the grand jury had advertised for contractors, but had failed in getting them.

Mr. Gorman observed that the grand jury presentments were generally too low, but more especially when the interests of Kingstown were concerned.

Mr. Masterson then moved that Mr. Frith should be asked to carry out the suggestion of expending the amount presented by the grand jury on four crossings instead of five.

Mr. Carey seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Masterson drew attention to the state of Windsor-terrace. He complained that the passage was almost stopped by a number of poles alongside the road, so that no public vehicle could pass. He had spoken to Mr. Gibbons on the subject, who expressed his willingness to have the obstruction removed, if the board should so desire.

It was unanimously agreed the obstruction should be removed as soon as possible.

Mr. Masterson spoke of the advisability of having a handsome shed erected on the pier where persons promenading could shelter in case of a sudden shower of rain. It would be particularly useful in such unsettled weather as the present.

The Chairman stated he had made a similar suggestion before, but it was not carried out.

Mr. Meekins complained of oil occasionally falling from the wheels of the carriages, and scattering about, and soiling ladies' dresses. It would be well if some means were adopted to prevent it.

Mr. Slator said if the ladies only wore less expensive dresses, all danger of their being soiled could be avoided.

The Secretary stated that for the forthcoming election of members of the board it would be well to have an alphabetical list of voters made, in the event of there being any contest.

Mr. Masterson said it was a matter of the utmost importance to have an alphabetical list made out.

Mr. Slator was of the same opinion in the event of there being a contest.

The Secretary observed it was a very laborious undertaking, as there were over 3,000 names to be prepared.

It was agreed an alphabetical list of voters' names should be at once prepared.

The board, having disposed of some routine business, adjourned.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

F. T. Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench at half-past ten o'clock, and disposed of some cases, none of which possessed any feature of interest to justify publication.

The yacht Heroine, 83 tons burden, the property of Robert Ball, Esq., arrived in the harbour yesterday.

The Leinster still lies in Kingstown harbour and was visited yesterday by a large number of respectable persons. She will commence her duties early next week under the new postal arrangement. No time will be lost in commencing the service, and it is likely the Leinster will be employed to take the mail from Kingstown at 8.45 a.m., and leave Holyhead after the arrival of the express train. She is quite ready for duty, and her great speed will be a great boon in the rapid conveyance of the mails.

MADAME ERNESTINA'S READINGS.

This accomplished lady gave a reading yesterday afternoon in Breslin's Marine Hotel, Bray, under the patronage of Sir George Hodson, Bart., who presided. There was a numerous and distinguished attendance of nobility and gentry, who evinced much anxiety to hear Madame Ernestina's reading of some choice selections from Shakspere, Southey, Tennyson, &c. She commenced with the trial scene from the "Merchant of Venice," and by her lofty and beautiful diction, elicited the frequent plaudits. To Hamlet's "Soliloquy on Death" she imparted new beauties from her sweet intonation and clearness of expression. The other pieces read were the "Well of St. Keyne," the "Gambler's Wife," "School for Scandal," "May Queen," the "Bridge of Sighs," the &c. She concluded by reading the "Charge of the Light Brigade," with much power and energy.

NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The following is a copy of a letter received on Thursday from Captain Allen Young, of the Fox steamer:—

"Thorshaven, Faroe Islands, August 2.

"Dear Sir,—As the mail probably leaves for home to-morrow, I take the opportunity to report our progress. We have had a tedious passage with contrary winds all the way, but I hope our good luck is to come, and we are all happy. I have almost all our coals remaining, and am ready to start fair from here. In making these islands we ran a line of soundings from some ten miles off into the north point of Naalsoe Island, a fine sandy bottom and shells, with depth varying from 35 to 26 fathoms. We anchored here to-day, and immediately commenced an examination of the locality. I find Thorshaven perfectly adopted for the reception of a cable, but as it would be liable to damage from anchors, I have selected an excellent little bay called Sandyyerde. This bay lies three quarters of a mile south of Thorshaven Harbour, and there a cable might be landed, and be in perfect repose on a sandy bottom and sandy beach, and perfectly land-locked. We have also run soundings across Naalsoe fiord, and the depth of water bottom and strength of stream are such as will perfectly admit of a wire being carried through it, either by north or south, into Sandyyerde bay or Thorshaven. The violent currents here are mere bugbears. I have narrowly watched both ebb and flood, and now in the strongest spring tides I cannot detect more than a three-knot stream in Naalsoe fiord. As M'Clintock has examined Westmanshaven, and in case that fiord might prove unfavourable, I shall go to Hal Iervig, near the north-west entrance to the fiord, dividing Stromoe and Osteroe, and, indeed, this appears to me the best point of departure from these islands. At any rate we shall have two strings to our bow—that is, both Westmanshaven and Halderwig. Shaffner and Rae cross the land to-morrow, and I pick them up the other side, and, having surveyed Halderwig, I shall depart at once for Iceland. I hope you will pardon my writing so short and hurried a letter, but I am completely tired with the day's work—Believe me, dear sir, yours, very truly, (Signed) "ALLEN YOUNG.

"S. R. Croskey, Esq., 84, King William-street."

Doctor John F. Charlton, R.N., late staff-surgeon, Island of Ascension, has been promoted to the rank of deputy inspector-general, and appointed chief of the Medical staff of the Royal Marine Artillery. We believe Dr Charlton is mainly indebted for his promotion to this important post in consequence of the extraordinary skill and ability which he recently displayed in the superintendence and successful treatment of a malignant epidemic amongst the crews of her Majesty's vessels of war on the African coast. We are bound, however, to state, that independently of this proof of his professional merits there is no medical officer in the service better entitled to the consideration of the naval authorities, or one whose private as well as public character is held in higher estimation. When a very young man, Dr. Charlton earned considerable reputation while serving as assistant-surgeon in the Anglo-Portuguese contingent of Donna Maria. He was present throughout the whole of that protracted struggle, including the capture of Lisbon, the siege of Oporto, and the decisive but sanguinary action fought off Cape St. Vincent under that gallant admiral, Sir Charles Napier. Since his appointment to the royal navy, Doctor Charlton has been upwards of twenty-five years on active service afloat. He has served in every quarter of the globe, of which six years on the coast of Africa, and the Artic Expedition, in search of Sir John Franklin, were not the least perilous and important. Doctor Charlton is a graduate of the University of Dublin, and a native of the county of Meath, where his family once possessed a large landed estate; which becoming alienated some years ago, through the testimentary disposition of an eccentric relative, it is at present administered by the court of Chancery under the misnomer of "Charlton's Charity," esteem by all classes of his fellow-townsmen. It is believed that the accident arose from a defect in the gun, and not from its being imperfectly loaded, as the ball discharged from it reached within a few yards of its proper range, which would not have been the case had there been any defect in the ramming of the charge. No event has occurred in Dover for many years which has cast such profound sadness over the town.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A letter from Paris, dated 8th August, remarks :—

The first half of the Emperor's short but very remarkable speech to the troops at Chalons contained nothing inconsistent with his letter to Count de Persigny. His definition of the "object" of the expedition—namely, to "ensure the triumph of the rights of justice and humanity"—is, indeed, conveniently vague, and leaves it open to himself to say whenever he chooses those rights may be. But, then, the declaration that he makes war upon no Power whatsoever, and only means to help the Sultan to put down rebellious subjects, "without the intervention of another age," is subjects, "blinded by the fanaticism" in accordance with precise, reassuring, and altogether in accordance with the letter and spirit of the language of the protocols of the Conference signed by all the Powers. I shall, however, be surprised if the latter portion of the address be considered equally satisfactory. Why should a "fanaticism" of another age, history leaves it doubtful whether the Crusades or the Saracens were the worst, and in this decidedly prosaic and not fanatical century, the Emperor, as a "man of his time," ought to have put his intervention upon another "platform." This part of his speech to the troops has another expressive Americanism, may be meant for "Bunkum," and destitute of any serious meaning. But the concluding paragraph, in which he alludes to the small number of the expeditionary force, can hardly be construed other, wise than as a protest against the restrictions upon his originally ambitious projects which the pressure of other Powers has forced him reluctantly to consent to. It is, no doubt, a very pretty sentence this :—"The nations know that wherever the French flag appears, it is preceded by a great cause and followed by a great people," but the language is as inconsistent with the assertion in the letter to Count de Persigny that the Emperor did not wish to raise the "Eastern question," as it is with the stipulations of the Paris protocol that his troops are not to remain in Syria more than six months.

CHINA.

The following are extracts from a letter dated Hong-kong, May 29 :—

The mail from Shanghai arrived yesterday morning. The news which it brings is somewhat important. The rebels have taken from the Imperialists the city of Soochow, the Paris of China and great emporium of the silk trade. It is only 60 miles from Shanghai, and the rebels are advancing in the direction of the latter city. The Chinese, in great alarm, are flying in numbers from Shanghai, and the authorities have applied to the allies to protect the city; they say that the application was granted, and that the French had landed part of their troops for the assistance of the Chinese. If this should prove true, what a strange, anomalous position do we find ourselves in! Helping our enemies with our troops in Central China while preparing to annihilate them with the same troops in the North. In any other country, and any other war, the rebels would be considered the friends and allies of the attacking forces; but in China war is carried on on new and original principles. Wingrove Cooke says that everything is reversed in this country—that the compass points to the south, the women wear breeches, and the men when embarrassed scratch the antipodes of their heads. He might have added, friends are treated as foes, and foes are encouraged and subsidised as friends. Do we not collect and pay over to the Chinese Government the customs at Canton and other ports, and are we not now going to help them to thrash the rebels? *Apropos* of this, if they were only drilled and organised, what soldiers these Chinese would make! They have all the elements in them—patient, frugality, immense industry, docility, and intelligence, great power of endurance, and an aptitude for organisation. If well drilled and disciplined, and led by men in whom they confided, I see no reason why they should not, with their countless hordes, conquer the world if so inclined. I do not believe they want courage; individually they have lots of pluck. You may daily see Chinamen in the streets of Hongkong taking liberties with English soldiers and sailors, coming to blows with them, and not always getting the worst of it. We hear much of their cowardice in our former wars, because they always ran away; and probably they will do the same in this; but I am not sure whether prudence is not the proper term to designate the feeling that prompts an undisciplined, dispirited rabble, armed with impossible matchlocks and antediluvian bows and arrows, to dissolve before Armstrong guns and the matchless infantry of England. Raise a regiment of Chinese, officer it with British officers, and arm it with British muskets and bayonets, and in a year it will back it against any regiment of Asiatics in the world. If we had had possession of China as long as we have had India, ye gods! what a country it would be at this present day.

Rain, rain—nothing but rain. An occasional interlude of Scotch mist, exciting delusive hopes that now it is going to clear, and then rain again. Everything is in a state of damp mould. Your boots refuse to be put on, and yield a luxuriant crop of blue fungi; your books have a slimy feel; and when you would console yourself with a cigar, your patent wax vestas allow their heads to be rubbed off helplessly against the wall, without emitting a single spark. The natives only appear to enjoy it, and go about in an extremely original and utterly-impenetrous-to-rain kind of waterproof, made of long shaggy leaves, with an immense round umbrella mat hat, and look for all the world like so many haycocks, with a gigantic mushroom growing from the apex of each.

The troops at Chusan are unprecedentedly healthy. One per cent, is the average of sickness by latest news. We hear by the Shanghai mails of a successful expedition against some pirates who have long infested some small islands adjacent to Chusan. They were attacked by English and French gunboats, 17 of their junks taken, 15 pirates killed, and 40 taken prisoners; the rest escaped on to the main land of Chusan, where they were to have been intercepted by a party of our Infantry sent for the purpose, but, unfortunately, it did not arrive in time, owing, it is said, to the English and French gunboats having precipitated on the attack with their eagerness to be first. A report has been received from Macao that a large French troopship, with 1,200 men on board, is on shore there and on fire. The troops have been landed, but the ship, it is expected, will be totally lost. In the absence of further particulars it is conjectured that the vessel took fire, and was run on shore to save the troops and crew. This is the third ship of the expedition the French have lost within the last two months.

NAPLES.

A correspondent, writing from Naples, August 4th, remarks :—

It has been reported for several days that Ministers were about to resign. The report, perhaps, originated in an inaction, or rather weakness, perfectly in opposition to their antecedents, and to their well-known favourable disposition to the Liberal cause. In fact, I have mentioned on several occasions that their efforts for good seemed to be altogether paralysed, as many of the measures on which they had decided remained unexecuted. That there has been therefore a Ministerial crisis I do not doubt, and I am confirmed in my supposition by the fact that a Ministerial programme which was drawn up by Liborio Romano, the Minister of the Interior, was discussed in council yesterday, and in the event of its meeting with the approval of the King, was to have been published last night, or will be this evening. On the manner in which this was received by the King probably depended the continuance in office of all or several of the Ministers. The public voice, generally exasperated and unjust, is beginning to cry down those whom it had exalted to the skies, and there is some apparent reason for it, as there has been a great deficiency of energy in execution of late. It is true that this weakness arises from causes external to themselves; still, if they remain in power, and suffer themselves to be thwarted by any backstairs influence, Ministers will deserve the distrust and reprobation of the country. They are acting, therefore, consistently with the character which I have always attributed to them, of honest men, in producing a new programme. During the week the *Gazzetta* has been full of the names of new officers appointed to various branches of the public administration, and, generally speaking, the selection has been good, though many of the hunters after office are of opinion that the choice might have been better. In fact, one of the greatest difficulties to be contended with at present is the unlimited demand for office which is made by the thousands who consider that they deserve well of the State because they belong to the Liberal party. On going through the Ministerial offices to-day I found the same crowds which have infested the ante-chambers for the last month, and a National Guard at each door to prevent an entrance being forced by the expectant administrators of Statesmen.

ROME.

A letter from Rome states that on the 1st inst. a body of 1,500 Piedmontese volunteers landed at San Stefano, on the Papal territory. They intended to march on Corneto. General Goyon immediately sent orders to the commander of the battalion of Chasseurs, stationed at Civita Vecchia, to detach a part of his force for the protection of the threatened town.

The French garrison of Rome, General Goyon, having left on the 6th, is commanded temporarily by General Noue.

THE NEW MEDICAL ACT.—The new Medical Act, which received the Royal assent on Monday, has been published. The object of this act is to amend the Medical Act of 1858. The College of Physicians is to be known and considered as a college by its several names, and the new charter to be granted may be in the altered name. Certain provisions with respect to the college, under the 14 and 15 Hen. VIII., are repealed. The office of President of the College of Physicians is declared to be an annual office, and Dr. Mayo is to hold the same until the next day after Palm Sunday, when the election is to take place.

INQUEST.—DR. Kirwan held an inquest yesterday at the hospital of the North Dublin Union Workhouse, upon the body of a boy named James Dillon, who was admitted there on the 2nd instant. It appeared from the evidence that death resulted from general inflammation of the organs of the chest, consequent upon a fall of deceased on his head, on the night of the 27th July, whilst intoxicated, and engaged in an altercation with a man named Patrick Hannan, whom deceased assaulted in the first instance. Hannan appeared before the coroner on the inquest, and was discharged, no blame attaching to him in connexion with the boy's death

THE GALWAY LINE.

9, Eden Quay, August 10, 1860.

At a meeting of the Irish Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

"Resolved—The subsidy being now sanctioned by the House of Commons, chiefly through the untiring exertions of this committee, we beg leave to draw the attention of the London Board to the resolution entered into by them on the 20th day of June last, whereby the board resolved that the principal seat of management should be changed to Ireland; and we earnestly, on our own part, and on the part of the Irish shareholders, call upon the London Board to co-operate with the Irish Committee in carrying out this indispensable measure, as, from our knowledge of the public feeling in Ireland, we feel certain that the Irish shareholders will never place confidence in any reconstruction of the board in London.

"Resolved—That we call upon the board not to issue or negotiate any new securities, nor incur any fresh liabilities until the board shall have been removed to Dublin, pursuant to the resolution of the 20th June last."

DUBLIN AND MEATH RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

London, Thursday.

A meeting of this company was summoned for this day, at the hour of one o'clock, to be held at the company's offices, Great Winchester-street, for the purpose of submitting to the shareholders a report from the directors, and a statement of accounts to the 30th June last, and for the general purposes of the undertaking. In consequence of the number of shareholders required by Act of Parliament not being present at the appointed hour, the meeting was adjourned.

The report of the directors and engineers, and the statement of accounts for the past half-year, are as follows :—

"The annexed statement of receipts and expenditure, together with the report of the engineer appended hereto, show the progress of the undertaking during the past half-year. The difficulty of obtaining the land below Kilmessan, under the Arbitration Clauses of the Act, has caused a considerable delay in the prosecution of the works, but that difficulty has now been removed by the issue of the award. The directors do not affect to conceal their regret at the rejection of the bill promoted by this company for a line from the Black Bull into Dublin, by a committee of the House of Commons, notwithstanding that a committee of the House of Lords, after a long and patient investigation, had decided in its favour. The strenuous opposition encountered by the measure has, however, proved its importance, and confirms the soundness of the policy recommended by the directors, and adopted by the shareholders. The views which originally influenced the directors in promoting the bill are still entertained by the board. The directors intend to prosecute the works between Navan and the Black Bull with vigour, and to call a special meeting in the autumn in Dublin, when they will lay before the shareholders the policy which they would recommend for their adoption. Two of the directors—namely, the Earl of Darnley and Robert Russell Norman, Esq.—will retire by rotation at the first ordinary meeting in 1861. One of the auditors—namely, William Henry Smith, Esq.—will also then retire by rotation.

DARNLEY, Chairman.
WM. HUDSON, Secretary.

30, Great Winchester-street, London, 12th July, 1860.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

18th July, 1860.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN.—The works have proceeded gradually on the main line during the past half-year, but nothing has been done on the branch. The main line from Navan to Kilmessan is now in a state to commence laying the permanent way, and for this purpose about 1,800 tons of rails and fastenings have been delivered at Navan, and a further delivery is being made. Sleepers have also been shipped at Dantzic, and as soon as they arrive, the contractors will commence laying the permanent way. The first six miles can be laid in a month. In consequence of the delay arising from the difficulty of arranging for getting possession of the lands of the Corporation of Dublin, the works have been greatly impeded in the progress of the works, but as these impediments are now removed, and the contractors will be put in immediate possession of several miles of land, I have no doubt the delay which has unavoidably taken place will be made up during the remainder of the summer and the autumn months.—I have the honour to be, my lord and gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MACNEILL.

To the Directors of the Dublin and Meath Railway Company.

GENERAL BALANCE ACCOUNT.

DEBTOR—To balances on capital, £6,820 5s 3d; to balance due to sundries, £29,145 17s 8d. Total, £35,466 2s 6d.

CREDITOR—By balance in court—balances in contractors' hands, £1,690 7s 6d; balances on contractors' share account, in terms of the contract, £31,785 19s 8d; by cash at bankers, 3,718 17s 9d; by cash in hand, £11 5s 1d. Total, £35,466 2s 6d.

(Audited and allowed.)

R. SEAGO WRIGHT,
WILLIAM H. SMITH, } Auditors.

ULSTER MEDICAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday a quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of this association was held in the library at the General Hospital—

Dr. DICKSON in the chair.

Surgeon Browne, Hon. Secretary, read the minutes of last meeting, which were approved. He went on to observe that the question of Medical Reform had been before the House of Commons had been withdrawn. In some measure he was sorry for that, as he thought Mr. Cardwell's might, if it had been passed with certain amendments, have been of great advantage to the public, and in a less degree to the profession. There was a strong probability that a bill would be introduced next session, and it was their duty to make every exertion with the view of having another measure brought forward. Another bill in which they had considerable interest—namely, the one for the amendment of the Poor Law—had been entirely changed, and was now simply a continuance bill to keep the commissioners in office for two years from September next, when their powers would otherwise have ceased. It was probable this bill would be carried through, and they should therefore be very vigilant as to any clauses introduced which might materially affect the profession.

The Chairman—Is there any necessity for appointing a committee to watch over it?

Surgeon Browne said that the council, which met every month, would attend to it. He then suggested that the Secretary should write to the committee of the Irish Medical Association, either by payment of a sum of money, or in some other way.

A long conversation ensued as to the rules of the Irish Medical Society, and the feeling of the committee was that, while maintaining their own provincial organisation, they should co-operate with that society in every possible way. Ultimately, on the motion of Dr. Murney, the secretary was instructed to write to the Irish Medical Association to state that it was the wish of the Ulster Medical Protective Association to co-operate in all matters for the benefit of the profession, and to inquire in what way, in their opinion, they could join in advancing their common object, and also what subscription would constitute members of the Ulster Medical Protective Association. The members of the Irish Medical Protective Association.

Dr. Patterson, the Treasurer, said that the dispensary medical officers were not supporting the association as they should do.

Surgeon Browne said that they were more called upon to join it than any others. He did not believe the medical officers of dispensaries were under dread of the Poor Law Commissioners, and, from what he had himself heard and seen, he did not believe the commissioners were at all enemies to the profession. Indeed, on one or two points, his mind was completely changed after the explanations he had heard made.

A letter was read from Dr. Thomas H. Babington, of Derry, withdrawing his name from the committee and from the association, in consequence of the course taken by the members at the previous meeting in reference to the Poor Law Amendment Bill.

Dr. Patterson said that Dr. Babington was a county infirmary man, and it could hardly be expected that he would remain a member when the association had not supported the claims of the infirmary doctors.

Surgeon Browne—I think they took a very wrong view of the clauses they referred to.

The Chairman—It strikes me that they were very favourable to them.

Dr. William Browne was unanimously elected a member of committee, in the room of Dr. Babington.

Dr. Patterson reported that 96 new members had been admitted during the year.

Surgeon M'Gowan, of Trillick, and Dr. Shannon, of Portaspass, were balloted for and elected members

The remaining business was routine.

WESTMEATH FARMING SOCIETY.—This most valuable society intends to hold its annual show of stock and farm produce for the ninth year at Mullingar on the 11th October next. R. W. Reynell, the energetic secretary of the society, has long since prepared and circulated the prize list and regulation of the show. The list, as usual, is varied and attractive, and the prizes liberal and judiciously apportioned. Every branch of rural economy meets with due encouragement in this well-arranged programme. In addition to the prizes offered by our local Society, the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland offer five of their first-class and ten of their second-class medals for competition. The prizes offered for the encouragement of our dairymaids, and the improvement of our manufacture of butter, are extremely valuable. The celebrated butter cooler, presented by the ladies of Westmeath, and which has already done such valuable service, is still open to competition, and, we have no doubt, will continue to excite much honourable rivalry and emulation. All the animals to which prizes were awarded at the last April show are bound to be exhibited here again on the 11th of October. Considering the great and manifest advantages which the farming classes may derive from such an exhibition, and the numerous attractions which it will present to those who take an interest in the progress of agricultural science, we feel justified in anticipating a very large assemblage of agriculturists, a very keen competition, and a very animated and interesting scene in Mullingar at the approaching show. Those intending to compete for prizes must give notice in writing to the Secretary, R. W. Reynell, Esq., if for green crops or drainage, before the 20th of September; and if for stock, &c., ten clear days before the show.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—DOVER, THURSDAY EVENING.—The town of Dover has been thrown into a state of consternation by an appalling accident which occurred on Thursday evening While the Artillery Volunteer Corps were engaged in gun practice at Archcliff Fort, one of the guns burst, scattering its fragments in all directions. Mr. G. T. Thompson (solicitor), one of the lieutenants, and Mr. J. Monger (tobacconist), a sergeant, were killed upon the spot, and several other members of the corps are seriously injured. Mr. Harris, a nephew of Captain Wollaston, who is in command of the corps, is lying in a dangerous condition from concussion of the brain, and among the other persons who are hurt are Mr. Gilfillen, tailor; Mr. Hadlow, painter; and a young man named Boulding. Lieutenant Thompson was the coroner for the borough, and was held in the highest

SWOP IN JULY.—A correspondent in one of the London journals states that, in travelling between Leeds and Scarborough, on the last Saturday in July, he saw several fields "white over with snow."

EXHIBITION OF THE REV. MR. POTTER.

We regret exceedingly to be constrained to call attention to an act of the Bishop of Down and Connor which appears to us to be highly exceptionable.

It is unnecessary for us to remind our readers that we have often expressed ourselves highly gratified with the manner in which the Bishop has fulfilled his episcopal duties. His church appointments have frequently and justly been the subject of praise in these columns. He has co-operated with Protestants of other denominations in a spirit of large and healthy Christianity. He has been temperate and judicious in his dealings with the clergy of the diocese, and, in short, has won golden opinions from many who, differing with him in political principles wide as the poles asunder, have never hitherto had the slightest ground of complaint against him; but, on the contrary, have recognised in the prelate, up to this moment, not a political partisan, but a large-hearted Christian. Need we say that we regret that anything should have occurred likely to interrupt the harmony that has prevailed in the diocese amongst laymen, ministers, and bishop, or to abate, in the slightest degree, that friendly feeling which exists on all sides? Such, however, is the fact—the Rev. Mr. Potter came to preach! We are then the least chance of a word being uttered that could offend the most thin-skinned of our Roman Catholic brethren? The cause was not only unobjectionable, but we venture to say would be commended by the bishop himself as in the highest degree laudable; and the preacher would hardly have failed to have done or said anything objectionable on such an occasion.

But has the bishop this power that he claims to exercise? At least, we believe the right is doubtful; and we hope that the vicar will give the bishop an opportunity of setting the doubt at rest, if he be so minded. Be it remarked that we are not standing up in this matter as advocates of Mr. Potter as an individual, or to defend the liberty of the pulpit, which is as dear to the nation as the liberty of the Press. Both are restrained by good feeling and legislative action; and the question is, whether a principle is to be maintained which has hitherto worked so well, or is to be surrendered without a struggle. Why, if a gentleman is known as an able controversialist, is he to be kept from preaching for inhibiting him from preaching even a non-controversial sermon within the limits of a diocese where the bishop happens to dislike controversy? Yet, do the Romanists like controversy a bit better than they like the Twelfth of July—or would the bishop for one moment attempt to close the mouth of an incumbent in his diocese who should venture to denounce the errors of Romanism?

We regret, then, that this attempt has been made by the bishop to inhibit a clergyman on the grounds stated. Unwise, or more than unwise, at any time, it is peculiarly ill-advised just now. Lord Palmerston's Government are pandering to Romanism in all things. They are doing their utmost to discourage loyal Protestantism, even in the army. The whole country is in a ferment at the present time. Bills of pains and penalties are being hurried through the House against certain practices hitherto common on the glorious anniversaries of Protestantism. There was no need of anything further to exasperate the feelings to thousands of Protestants, who feel aggrieved by the treatment they have received from Parliament and their ministry, and to encourage them in their opposition. Is it not too bad that a Protestant bishop should, at such a moment, interpose to give another triumph to the Roman Catholics? If the vicar yield to the intimation received from the bishop, such a triumph will have been given; but we trust he will resist to the utmost an interposition of authority which may or may not be legal, but which is certainly unwarrantable and injudicious. We promise Dr. Miller that the Protestants of the North of Ireland will sustain him if he maintain the liberty of the pulpit; and we feel assured that Mr. Potter, if he should preach next Sunday in Belfast, will refrain, as in any case we presume he would have done, from political allusions on an occasion inappropriate to them, and will further refrain from referring to the attempted inhibition by the bishop, which we promise him will be sufficiently canvassed out of doors.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

GALWAY POSTAL SUBSIDY.

We congratulate Ireland on the complete success which has attended her efforts to obtain a subsidy for the Transatlantic Packet Service between this country and America. Justice and good faith contested the point against the prejudices and jealousies among certain classes in certain towns in Great Britain against encouragement to Irish enterprise, as Mr. Disraeli termed it; and the former have had a signal triumph.

The motion for agreeing to the vote came on yesterday evening, and let us say that it was brought forward by Government not merely as a question of good faith, but on those broader grounds by which we always maintained that if the question were fairly tested no other decision could possibly be arrived at than that which the House of Commons pronounced last night, by a majority of 145 votes to 39. It were, perhaps, going too far to say that we are surprised there should have been a single adverse vote, for this would be tantamount to saying that there would not always be found men of narrow and prejudiced views, and still worse, men whose disregard of common honesty would lead them to sacrifice plighted faith to expediency at the dictation of self-interest. Except on some such grounds as these, we need hardly say that the arguments (arguments by courtesy) stated by the member for Kilmarnock would be wholly unintelligible. The reasons which Mr. Bouverie assigns for dissenting from the vote are, that "the Derby Government were much to blame in the matter," having concluded the arrangement "in an extraordinary manner." And what, now, do our readers suppose was this so highly culpable manner of doing business, on which Mr. Bouverie takes the late Government to task? Simply this :—"The papers were taken out of the ordinary course, and the bargain effected against the distinct remonstrances of the post office department." In other words, Lord Derby would not sacrifice Irish interests to red tape and Rowland Hill. Heaven knows, we have had enough and a little too much of both the one and the other already, and with this remark we may dismiss such cavaliers as Mr. Bouverie.

Mr. Laing remarks that if such a principle were adopted as that of not abiding by a contract on the ground of objections raised to the policy of it after the contract had been entered into, every contract, including that with Sir S. Cunard, would be liable to repudiation at any moment at the caprice of Parliament, and our readers will remember that we lately pointed out that as regards the subsidy the Galway Packet Contract, and that with the Cunard Company stood on equal footing. We congratulate Ireland on the signal success which has attended her endeavours—endeavours for the furtherance of which men of all creeds and parties have united heart and hand. How few and far between, alas! are the occasions; but when they do occur, with what heartfelt pleasure we turn from the terrible field of party strife—"that battle field in which so salutary a plan takes root, so vigorous a growth"—to an arena where men on entering lay aside considerations of creed and party, and meet as Irishmen with one only object, the benefit of their common country. Might is not right, nor should it be; but right is often lost for want of the spirit to defend it, or from want of unity among those to whom the right belongs.

But there is another point of view from which the Galway packet question presents itself, and which equally demands the notice of the journalist. If we congratulate or award credit where such are due, it is equally our duty to point out and censure where the case demands it. On the principle that property has its duties as well as its rights, we wish to remind those to whose hands the management of the property of the shareholders in this company has been confided that it cannot long lay supinely as a hired servant, on or about the 30th of November last, and has remained in such employment since said period, and still continues therein, and is not illegally detained by me under any pretence whatever. And I further certify that said Wm. Diver is over 21 years of age. And I further certify that perfect liberty to quit my service whenever he pleases, and to place himself in the full enjoyment of any person he may think proper. And I further certify that the said Wm. Diver states he is unwilling to quit my said employment or reside with his father, Wm. Diver, inasmuch as the said Wm. Diver has not contributed towards his support and maintenance for the last two years at least."

Judge Fitzgerald—I will allow till this day week for the making of the return, and I give all the parties notice that I will then examine into the truth of falsehood of the return. The substantial question is the age of the boy. The question of religion is outside of the case. If he is under fourteen years I have no discretion—if the father be not an immoral person—but so he describes his legal rights, and order the restoration of the child, which I will do. I will see the boy; I will see what amount of judgment he possesses, and if he is over fourteen allow him to decide for himself. The question to be investigated is not a question of religion. I don't wish to hear it or ever mentioned in the case. It is merely a question of age. If the boy is under fourteen the father has the legal guardian, but if the contrary be not the right.

Mr. Dowse said it was totally impossible to keep the question of religion out of the case. That was the reason for the father's interference, and when the father applied, two Protestant clergymen interfered, and said they would not allow the boy to be given up.

Judge Fitzgerald—Let him be prepared with your evidence, and I will sit this day week and go into the case. Let the return be made and the boy be produced on that day.

The Queen v. Creagh.

In the case of the Queen at the prosecution of the Attorney-General v. Butler Creagh and others for an alleged fraudulent alienation of property,

Mr. Barry, Q.C., applied, on behalf of the Crown, for an order to bring into the Queen's Bench any indictment that might be found at the commission, and the informations in the case.

In the Matter of Essex M. Edgeworth's estate.

Upon the application of Mr. Graydon, his lordship made, under the recent act, the third and last dividend in chapter 25, several sporting orders upon the funds in the Landed Estates Court, realised by the sale of the estate.

The order was made.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Hargreave.)

In the matter of Joseph Abbott.

The bankrupt was a hemp dealer and rope manufacturer in Belfast; and the meeting, which stood adjourned from a previous day, was for final examination, and to consider the propriety of granting to the bankrupt an immediate certificate.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Mr. J. Perry, appeared for the bankrupt; Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., for the assignees; and Mr. Lavery, instructed by Mr. Hewitt, for the assignees of Winchester and Greenwood, and the Messrs. Hornar and Co., merchants, Liverpool, opposing creditors.

It appeared from the examination of the bankrupt, that he had commenced business with his father-in-law, Mr. Dixon, in 1847, in which he remained his partner in June, 1858, with a capital of about £1,000, since which period he had contracted liabilities amounting to £8,514; his trade disbursements amounted to £2,272; his private disbursements to £1,600, and his profits to £449 7s. 11d. The amount of available assets was reported by the official assignee to be £4417 9s. 6d., which he proposed to divide among the creditors, giving to which his trade was subject, and to his being obliged, when he compounded with his creditors in 1857, to give them a larger dividend than his estate was able to pay. He explained that he had contracted a large amount of debt as a security for Wm. Diver, who was his brother-in-law, and who was unable to pay them off. He had, however, got the whole of the debt settled at his father's, and left £1 for the purpose, in order to allow him to emigrate; he stated it was for the purpose of allowing him to pursue his clerical avocations in another country; witness knew the prisoner for years to be a well-conducted man, and he thought that his application was made in good faith. At the same time, advised him to get away from Ireland.

To Prisoner—You never asked me for a subscription.

To Inspector—Cannot say why M'Intyre left the tabernacle, for he was well conducted.

Mr. William Tinkler, examined—Knows the prisoner; has given him, in money, almost £10; he came to Dublin about the end of August, 1858, and called upon witness, who, in his capacity as a preacher, had a tabernacle in Dublin. This was the first time witness had seen him. He stated that he was going to Canada, which was composed of the members of the tabernacle, who had left Ireland, and that he wished to go out to them; remembers distinctly his using the words "unanimous" and "one."

Prisoner—Upon your oath did I say that the parties out there, who had been my "hearers," had been of my congregation?

Witness—You led me to believe they were of the tabernacle formerly.

Prisoner—I said I preached to them at Dunleary.

J. F. Duncan, M.D., examined—When M'Intyre first came to this city he called on me, and explained the principles of the congregation with which he was connected. I told him I did not entertain his sentiments, and we then got into a little controversy; he again called on me, bringing his catechism with him, and explained his views to me, and supported them by Scripture; shortly after that one of his children got ill, and I attended it; the patient recovered, and I sent my fee was, and I told him my services should be gratuitous; I then lost sight of him until January last when he entered my study, and said "I suppose you forget me;" he then told me who he was, and said he had just come from Lady Ormonde, who gave him a subscription; that he was going out to America to a congregation which was waiting for him, and which was composed of a portion of his former congregation; I gave him a small contribution from myself and another from my father; he asked me for my book, and knowing it would be made use of in the way it has been; I gave it to him; money because I thought his statement was correct; he said he had enough for himself, but wanted a few pounds to carry out his family to America; I believe he had then three children; I think that purpose; I ventured to write a letter to the Lizzie Tinkler, mentioning the fact that the representations made to me were untrue; I think he stated he only wanted £5; there were other names in the list which I signed; I should not have given him anything but having had a previous acquaintance with him, and having a different religious opinion, I thought my refusal might be attributed to religious feelings.

Prisoner—I did not call to convert Dr. Duncan; I never stated that I wanted but £2 or £3 of the full sum; he must mistake that; let him examine what is in the front of this book (the collection book) and he will see that on that alone I "raised" every shilling I got; I collected it in my own name only; I collected for one single object, and I thought I was able to get away it is for this reason—that I never had money to go.

Dr. Duncan—I distinctly state that he said he required only a few pounds; the amount was so small that he expected to have it made up, and to leave the country within a month.

Prisoner—It is a fact that I was invited out by a congregation.

Mr. Charles T. Buchanan, examined—In June, 1859, the prisoner called on me, he stated he was about to emigrate to Canada and form a congregation there; he wanted to get subscriptions to carry him out; I saw the signatures of several highly respectable persons to his appeal, and therefore did not hesitate to give him a contribution; as well as I now remember, I gave him £1; I mentioned some members of my own congregation had gone out and were waiting for him; it was upon this statement and the fact of the names that I gave him the money.

Prisoner—I beg to state, your worship, that if I thought my own advocacy would have been so weak, I should have employed a professional man to have pleaded for me. I certainly would not have appeared without his assistance. There is no use in a whole host of persons coming forward and swearing to facts on which no question arises. [The prisoner then gave his opinion as to what an "imposter" is, and endeavoured to vindicate his own acts by arguing that they were not those of a man who had attempted to impose on the public.]

Mr. Alexander Hall, examined said—On the 30th August M'Intyre called upon me; he said he was about emigrating to America; he made a very good case out; he mentioned Mr. Tinkler's name as having been kind to him; I knew Mr. Tinkler, and gave him (prisoner) £1 (I regretted to find not in a day or two after, that he had deserted his wife and family, and was a notorious drunkard; I learnt that he had taken the money and spent it in drink; I have no recollection of his saying for what purpose he was going out; he had some papers in his hand; I think it was a list of printed list; at the time I believed his statement to be perfectly true, but I now very much regret that a person in the position of a clergyman should go about the city as he has been in the habit of doing for good object, and then use the money which was given to him for a bad one; I think it a disgraceful proceeding, and one which should be put a stop to.

Prisoner (to Mr. Hall)—I would now like to ask you, sir—

Mr. Hall—It is better you did not; there is nothing I could say that would do you any service; I have seen the prisoner, I am sorry to say, in no proper company since.

Prisoner—The person you mean, I suppose, is the old, respectable man I was speaking to in court to-day.

Mr. Hall—I have seen you in the company of persons that one of your calling should never have associated with, and was anxious to meet you again to address you on the subject.

Prisoner—I was with no other than the old man, but fortunately I have not any of that aristocratic dignity which some people have.

Mr. Wyse—These are observations I cannot allow.

Mr. Hall—When I gave the prisoner the money he spoke in a proper manner, pronounced many blessings upon him, and, in fact, quoted some very pious and excellent expressions, and I feel very much that a gentleman using the garb of a clergyman should have collected money ignominously for the purposes of drink. I am not the only person who feels similarly.

Prisoner—I am sorry, your worship, you were a minister like me—(a laugh)—and without money, would you collect money or would you not?

Mr. Hall—That is another question; I would certainly not have employed him as purser such a course.

Mr. Wyse directed the prisoner to keep silence. The case was quite clear, and there was ample sufficient before him to show a false representation of facts for the obtaining of money. Upon this ground there was enough to allow of his sending the case before a jury.

A respectable-looking woman said her daughter, in whose house the prisoner had lodged, were here put forward, and the inspector requested to be allowed to examine them.

The Prisoner said they had nothing whatever to say to the case; they could only prove that he owed them some rent.

The Inspector here directed the witnesses, who had given evidence, to let their information be taken.

Prisoner—In God's name let no one lodge information against me. In the name of God I will leave this court and this city. Your worship, this woman has nothing to say to the matter.

The witness was handed the book for the purpose of being sworn, when

The Prisoner told her she had better give it up, and that it would be better for her.

The witness then declined to be sworn, saying she would have nothing to do with the case.

The Inspector said the prisoner had lodged with this woman, and that he had taken money from her house. [She was not examined.]

Mr. Samuel M'Comas, tailor, of Abbey-street, examined—A year and a half ago the prisoner came to his shop, stating that his health obliged him to leave the Tabernacle and the he was about going to America; that his congregation met for him; that they had given him money, and that he only wanted a few matters; he said Mr. Tinkler had £3 or £10 in his hands; he said he was going in a few days, and wanted an outfit, and that he would think me kind if I did something for him in that way; I said, "so far as that is concerned, I will give you anything you want at first cost price when you are going;" I showed him a coat which he said he liked, with the exception of some trifling matter which required alteration; he left me saying he would return in the course of a few days, and regretted not seeing back to-day, as he had met with an accident; he said he had the matter very nearly settled, and wished to see the coat; he said he liked it, and would take it with him and pay for it another time, as he had no money with him then; I said, "As I don't know you, you had better leave the coat till you get the money." (A laugh.)

Prisoner—Don't laugh. Its no cause for laughter.

Mr. Purcell—He left the coat, and I do not think I saw him since; he told me he was going immediately to America, and showed me some good names.

Prisoner—Did I state that it was from the want of health I left the Tabernacle?

Mr. M'Comas—No.

Inspector—On all points varied my statements, and never adopted falsehood. The reason I did not take the coat was because it was too dear.

Inspector—There is a gentleman in court, your worship, who will prove that the prisoner told him he was going to Africa; he is a witness here to-day.

Mr. Lindsay Bolton examined—The prisoner called on me twelve months ago, and asked for a subscription; I said that, inasmuch as I subscribed to my father's already I did not feel bound to contribute to him; he then said he had a congregation, and was going out to Africa! (Loud laughter in which the prisoner joined heartily.)

Prisoner—I said I was going to Africa?

Mr. Bolton—Yes, and what convinces me I am right, and impresses it on my mind is, that you said you were "going out to look the ground," (renewed laughter)—and the whiskey from you could be smelt a mile off.

Prisoner—This person is a friend of that gentleman (Inspector Armstrong) and has come here.

Mr. Bolton—I came here of my own accord, and from having seen a notice in one of the papers.

The Inspector here removed his laughter, and observed that when a lot of men got up an idea there was nothing they would not swear.

The Inspector asked the bench to admit by evidence of the prisoner's former course of conduct. He would be able to prove that he was living with a woman not his own wife, that he had been suspended from the ministry for drunkenness, that he then joined another body from which he was expelled for the same crime.

Prisoner—Is it possible that I am to be tried for my ministry, and that is why I am still the Rev. Mr. M'Intyre. (Laughter.) I would request that the Inspector give me my books, which, instead of forming my defence, have very strangely against me.

Mr. Wyse said he would have an opportunity of inspecting them at City Sessions.

Prisoner—I'm sure I have done nothing worthy of death and bonds. I have "lifted" that money as an honest man and I have no witnesses to disprove what these gentlemen state. I shall now, your worship, to take bail for my appearance; but, above all things, don't consign me to prison again. I have had enough of prison life, but I feel I have been good to me, and God will get me out of this. Sending me to prison would kill me.

Mr. Wyse asked the prisoner who would go bail for him?

Prisoner—Oh! I don't know who will bail me; that is a difficulty (Laughter) I wish your worship would deal with the case yourself.

Mr. Wyse—I can't.

Prisoner—Do please your worship.

Mr. Wyse—I cannot unless I remain the case. I must send you for trial before the Recorder.

The prisoner was then removed in custody.

No credit is due to Mr. Inspector Armstrong for the neat, intelligent, and lucid manner in which he conducted this case unaided, as well as for the perseverance which he displayed in collecting all pieces of evidence adduced.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Patrick Hannan was brought up in custody of Acting-inspector Dillon, charged with having assaulted a boy named James Dillon, by giving him a blow with his fist; in consequence of which he was brought to the hospital where he died. In defence it was stated that it would be proved the deceased had struck the prisoner first, and that the injuries he received resulted from his own violence in stirring in throw down the prisoner. The latter was then committed to the coroner, who held an inquest yesterday on the body at one o'clock.

Ann Maguire was brought up on remand by Police-constable 99 D, charged with the unlawful possession of a black cloth cloak, found in her house yesterday identified by a Mrs. Corbett, as her property.—The prisoner was sent for trial at the sessions.

HOWTH, FRIDAY.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a small yacht was observed approaching our harbour from Lambay Island, which, on coming up, proved to be the Irish cutter "Rijon," on her return from Lerwick, having on board, in company with the Empress screw-steamer. As she neared the quay, and was observed carrying two winning colours, the tokens of the cups which she bore off on the 7th and 8th inst. in such gallant style, a large concourse of people flocked down to welcome her return. Upwards of forty guns were fired in saluting, and loud cheering continued on all sides until long after she had cast anchor.

CRINOLINE—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—The other day a party of young Killarney ladies, who were rusticating at the beautiful watering-place of Rossbeigh, went on a pic-nic excursion to Carina Lake. Having been caught in a shower they went into a farmer's house for shelter. One of the party, being rather near the fire, and being engaged in conversation about those horrid little subjects that interest and occupy the attention of ladies, her crino